The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3263. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

How the President's Message is Received.

MAILS TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Probable Passage of a Law to Compel Vessels to Carry the Mails when Required.

The Bill for the Occupation and Cultivation of Cotton Lands Passed in the Senate.

The Case of Gen. Fremont Considered in the House.

Speeches of Messrs. Blair of Missouri, and Colfax of Indiana.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

Washington, Friday, March 7.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The more the President's Message is discussed the more difficult is it to define the position of parties in regard to it. One great point, however, is gained—the subject is universally discussed with more calmness than has ever before characterized a question about Slavery.

DEPARTURE OF GOV. JOHNSON FOR TENNESSEE.

Gov. Andrew Johnson, accompanied by his son, Col. Robert Johnson, William A. Browning, Secretary, &c., Hon. Horace Maynard, and Hon. Emerson Etheridge, Clerk of the House, left Washington this afternoon for Nashville, *via* Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and Louisville.

THE MAILS TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC, VIA PANAMA.

The Senate Committee on Post-offices, at their meeting to-day, authorized Mr. Collamer to report Mr. Sumner's bill to provide for the carrying the mails from the United States to foreign ports, with a recommendation that immediate action be had, so as to provide for carrying the mails to the South Pacific before the 21st inst., after which date Commodore Vanderbilt has notified the Postmaster-General he will refuse to take the mails. The bill, as reported, provides that any vessels clearing from a foreign port shall take and receive any mail matter placed on board said vessel by the United States Consul or by the port officers of such foreign port or place, for the United States, and shall deliver the same to the Post-office of the place aforesaid in the United States.

ALLOTMENTS OF THE NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The Allotment Commissioners from New-York today closed up the object of their mission, having visited upwards of 70 regiments, and handed over to the Paymaster-General all the certificates, so that that officer can complete what remains to be done. They have been eminently successful.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

The Senate Finance Committee having rejected the appropriation of $15,000,000 in the Naval Appropriation bill for the construction of gunboats, the Secretary of the Navy has addressed letters to the Naval Committee of both Houses, stating that unless some provision is made at once for these boats, the Department would be compelled to suspend operations, which had already been commenced.

TRANSPORTATION OF ARMY SUPPLIES.

The contracts for transportation of army supplies for the next two years from Fort Leavenworth and Kansas City to posts west of these points, including all in Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, Colorado and New-Mexico, were to-day awarded by Gen. Meigs to Irwin, Jackman & Co., the former contractors.

NO MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Intelligence from every part of the military line of the Potomac, to-day, reports nothing of material interest.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following as Brigadier-Generals of Volunteers: Major Lawrence Graham, of the Second Cavalry; Eleazar Paine, of Illinois; Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois; Daniel Butterfield, of New-York; W. T. Ward, of Kentucky; Major George Sykes, of the Thirteenth Infantry; Capt. David S. Stanley, of the Tenth Cavalry; Thomas A. Davies, of New-York; Col. Philip St. George Cooke, of the Second Cavalry; and Capt. Joseph B. Plummer, of the First Regiment of Infantry, for gallant conduct at Springfield and Fredericktown, Mo.

The Senate also confirmed Henry Van Rensselaer to be Inspector-General, with the rank of Colonel, and Thomas Hillhouse, of New-York, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, with the rank of Major.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, March 7.

The message of President Lincoln, suggesting the passage of a joint resolution providing for cooperation with any State for the abolition of Slavery, with pecuniary compensation, was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented a memorial, signed by many prominent merchants of New-York, asking that immediate action be provided for the transportation of the mails from New-York to Panama.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from the officers and seamen on board the steamship *Governor*, asking for compensation for losses from wrecking that vessel.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented a memorial from merchants of New-York, calling attention to the cotton lands on the Southern coast.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to take up the bill to provide for the occupation and cultivation of the cotton lands.

The motion was agreed to by Yeas 25, Nays 11.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) said, some time since the Legislature of Kentucky passed a resolution requesting his predecessor and colleague to resign. His colleague had not resigned, and fifteen days since the Senator from Minnesota offered a resolution for the expulsion of his colleague. The Kentucky Legislature are now in session, and they want to know when that question is to be acted upon. If he is to be expelled, the Legislature do not want to adjourn and allow a disloyal, traitorous Governor to appoint any one to take the place of his colleague.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said the Committee were doing the best they could, and would make a report soon.

Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, (Opp.) said that he was a little surprised at the zeal of his colleague, but would only say that he (Powell) was anxious for an investigation to be had. The action of the Kentucky Legislature was a matter between himself and that Legislature. He (Powell) could make it plain to the Senate, and would do so, that his action in the Senate at the last session was entirely in accordance with the will of the people, as expressed by the resolutions, to wit:—to preserve a strict neutrality in Kentucky. He (Powell) was perfectly willing to abide by the decision of the people of Kentucky at any time. He only intended to ask the attention of the Senate to a brief statement to vindicate himself, after the Committee had reported, and all the Senators had spoken.

Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, (Union,) said that he was sorry to see that Senators were determined to press the bill. He did not believe that the Government held supreme control over all the lands of the country. The bill proposes to substitute the Government in place of the present masters of slaves, and to make the Government one great, lordly slaveholder, with a great brood of petty agents. The provisions of the bill make humane treatment of the slaves impossible. There are also appeals coming here to us from thousands of the white race, who have been turned out of their homes, and these appeals have more force for him (Carlile) than any that could come from the negro race. This bill will take from the treasury immense sums of money, which could be better used in the proposed scheme of colonization.

Here the morning hour expired.

The Chair called up the special order.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the special order, and proceed to the farther consideration of the bill.

Motion agreed to, by Yeas, 23; Nays, 16.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, (Opp.,) thought the bill impracticable, and a most extraordinary and political blunder. The money that it would cost the Government to provide for these indigent persons would make the Treasury more indigent than themselves even.

The bill was then passed, by Yeas, 26; Nays, 14.

Nays—Messrs. Browning, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Henderson, Kennedy, McDougall, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thomson, Wilson of Missouri, and Wright—14.

The Senate went into Executive session, and then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, March 7.

On motion of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the Secretary of War communicate to this House the number, age, and condition of the Africans who have been under the supervision of Major-General John E. Wool, commanding at Fortress Monroe, Va., since he has had control of that Department, together with the amount of work or service performed by them, the pay, if any, which they have received, and the cost to the Government for their maintenance and support.

Mr. Gurley, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to secure to pilots, engineers, sailors, and crews upon the gunboats and war vessels their bounty and pensions.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase coin, and for other purposes.

Mr. Pendelton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) inquired of Mr. Stevens whether in his (Stevens') opinion it was necessary to authorize the sale of the five hundred millions of bonds recently authorized, in order to realize sufficient coin for the payment of the interest, which could not be more by next July than forty millions on the six hundred and fifty millions of indebtedness.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) did not think it necessary, but it was found by the Secretary of the Treasury that these bonds cannot be sold except at a great sacrifice, which he did not choose to make. Hence, he suggested the passage of the bill, so that the specie section of the recently enacted United States note law may not be repudiated. Mr. Stevens added in reply that the new five hundred million bonds have not yet been issued.

Mr. Pendleton expressed himself satisfied with the explanation, and would vote for it. He, however, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, reasserting that the demand notes shall be receivable for duties on imports.

With this exception, the bill was then passed as originally introduced.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, (Union,) rising to an explanation, said that he had noticed in the newspapers that the Chairman of the Committee on Territories had reported a bill providing for Territorial Governments in the seceding States, and for their subsequent admission into the Union. This subject had been discussed in the public prints. He (Harding) was at a loss to ascertain how this information was obtained.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the Chairman of the Committee, informed his colleague thereon, that the Committee authorized him to report the bill, and under instructions he (Ashley) had moved its printing and recommitment to the Committee.

Mr. Harding remarked that the newspapers also said that the Senate's Committee on Territories had concurred in the provisions of this bill.

Mr. Ashley replied that he was not aware that that Committee, with the Chairman of whom he had been in consultation, had come to any conclusion on the subject. If the newspapers had made a misstatement, the Chairmen of neither of these Committees was responsible for it.

Mr. Harding said that only four out of the nine members of the Committee had agreed on this bill, and yet it was sent out as the report of the majority of the Committee.

Mr. Ashley further explained that he gave printed copies to those who asked for them.

The conversation here terminated.

The bill to render valid and to authorize the extension of the patent granted John S. Mine, for an improvement in the manufacture of lampblack, was passed by a vote of 73 against 39.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the bill regulating the franking privilege being nominally under consideration.

Mr. Blair, of Missouri, (Rep.,) proceeded to speak of the Military Department of the West under Gen. John C. Fremont. Mr. Blair said a very great pressure had been brought to bear through the newspapers to force Gen. Fremont back into a command, and to force the Administration against its judgment, expressed after deliberation, to employ him in some one of the military departments. He (Blair) had seen it stated in telegrams that Gen. Fremont had again and again demanded a trial. This is not true.

Mr. Riddle, of Ohio, (Rep.,) asked on what authority the gentleman made the last statement?

Mr. Blair, resuming, said: No demand for a trial has been made, unless it has been done within the last two or three days. Gen. Fremont had not made the demand at all, for he (Blair) had taken pains to satisfy himself of the fact by inquiry at the office of the Adjutant-General and at that of the Judge-Advocate of the army. It was most extraordinary that an officer of the army, charged with crime, mutiny and misconduct of the war, and deposed from his command in consequence of these charges, should not ask a trial. He ventured the assertion that if Gen. Fremont will demand a trial, the Administration will grant it. It had also been heralded that the Committee on the Conduct of the War had demanded his (Fremont's) restoration. He (Blair) undertook to say that such was not the fact. It was simply a publication of some of Fremont's partisans, and it was also said through the Press that Fremont was to be restored to a command. He (Blair) did not know whether this was so or not, but inasmuch as this information came in somewhat the shape of other publications, he believed it was of the same character. There were preliminary symptoms which foreshadowed and announced the simultaneous appearance of the statement made by Gen. Fremont in his defence before the Committee, and the speech of his aid-de-camp (Shanks) in this House. The statement and the speech inaugurate a new campaign and a new field, and the battle is to be fought with weapons far different than the rude instruments of war—with proclamations, which, up to this time, in Gen. Fremont's hands have had no serious effect. He (Blair) commended Gen. Fremont's choice of weapons. Certain it was that his proclamations did not help the enemy as much as his exposed and isolated posts at Lexington and elsewhere. His proclamations did not injure the Administration as much as a single purchase of worthless arms and the erection of useless earthworks. He (Blair) did not believe that Gen. Fremont was authorized to publish his statement, which was extraordinary in its character.

Mr. Gooch, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) member of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, said that Gen. Fremont having presented a large number of documents, was requested by the Committee to prepare a concise statement as to the administration of affairs in his Department, which he (Fremont) did at a subsequent period. Gen. Fremont again appeared before the Committee and was questioned. When he was about to leave the room he was requested not to give information to anybody outside, of what he had stated to the Committee. He (Gooch) understood Gen. Fremont to acquiesce in the request, as he had in all others made by the Committee. He (Gooch) only wished to add that the publication was made without the knowledge and against the consent of the Committee.

Mr. Blair—Was it all published?

Mr. Gooch—His (Fremont's) statement and documents, and not the portion in response to the inquiries of the Committee.

Mr. Blair said Fremont's statement was as extraordinary as the manner in which it found its way into print. It was an apology for disaster and defeat, and ingenious in the suppression of important facts and suggestions of others which never existed. In this he shows he is a better apologist for defeat than a General to achieve victories. Mr. Blair proceeded to speak of his early friendship for Fremont. He now had no private griefs. And it was only for the reason that Fremont was found to be incompetent for his position that he recommended his removal. He had acted from considerations of public duty. He then spoke at length of the disasters at Springfield and Lexington, to show that these were attributable to Fremont's incompetency. Those by whom he surrounded himself had settled themselves down upon us like obscene birds of prey. No men have as bad characters as those who are Fremont's familiars. Of course there are honorable exceptions. No greater slander was uttered by any man than that, at the time Fremont went to St. Louis, it was a rebellious city. The declaration of martial law was, therefore, superinduced by his apprehension of imaginary danger. Mr. Blair also examined Fremont's contracts and other transactions. He spoke for about two hours, the time having, by unanimous consent, been extended.

Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, (Rep.,)—I did not intend to reply at this time, and am, therefore, ill-prepared to answer the elaborate charges made against Gen. Fremont by the gentleman from Missouri. While I differ from him in regard to the supercedure of Fremont in the command of the Department of the Northwest, I wish to be distinctly understood to say that, no matter who is in command, I sustain that General, with all my heart and soul, and strength and mind, who acts most effectually and efficiently against the enemy. I believe it my duty to do so, for this, under God, is our only hope of putting down this gigantic and Satanic rebellion. But I must say that I deeply regret that the gentleman should have indulged in the remarks he did, in debating a grave question like this; that on such an occasion he should have mingled personalities and charges which would be better indulged in on some more fitting arena. I will not touch upon the opening of the remarks of the gentleman, with regard to his and his family's previous relations with Gen. Fremont, for I am here to speak in vindication of history, of the fair record of the present day, and to prove that my friend's feelings and judgment are perverted by prejudices. The gentleman opposite had been the friend of Gen. Fremont up to the latter end of August. Up to that time he (Mr. Blair) was the warm and devoted friend, the champion and admirer of Gen. Fremont. Up to that time no charges had been made by him. From the time the war broke out, I tried, in my humble sphere, to sustain confidence in our Generals. I endeavored to preach forbearance and unity. I implored men to cease deprecating Generals in the field. I felt that when they went forth the cause of the country rested on them; that they had the lives of our brave soldiers on their hands, and that they should be supported. Whenever the Administration superseded them, well and good. Let them go. With regard to the charges to-day reiterated on this floor against Gen. Fremont, I will first say that I do not claim for Gen. Fremont the character of a perfect man. As all men are fallible, so he had his faults. He was an impulsive and impetuous man. But I regret that he published the statement of defence he did. But Gen. Fremont must have concluded that he had already abided his time long enough. After six months, under the whip and spur and lash of howling enemies, he held, and, with an abandonment of self and a reticence which has commanded the admiration of friends and the approval of the civilized world, waited patiently his vindication since the day he was deposed from his command to the present. Now, without disparaging others, I say that he is the only Major-General in the United States Army who has gone with his troops away from headquarters in pursuit of the enemy, performing long marches, fording rivers, and never halting till he had brought the foe to bay. Others, no doubt, were willing to do all in their power to the same end—but this is the only instance at the time of this determination and courage of Gen. Fremont. And now I say that no man can believe the aspersion ventured upon by the gentleman from Missouri, that Gen. Fremont is a timid man. Every schoolboy in the country knows the history of the man, and that history disposes of that aspersion. Whether, as a General, he was fitted for the command of the Western Department or not, he is a brave and fearless man, a man who has met death in various forms, and encountered perils in every shape; a man who has written his name on the page of history as a great discoverer—adventurer, if you will; one who has raised the Stars and Stripes on distant soil, through privation and toil and suffering, to the improvemnt of science and the glory of his country. Last of all, even while he knew the sword of Damocles was suspended over his head by a single hair, he went with his army in pursuit of the enemies of his country, leading the advance in person, not bringing up the rear, as is customary with Generals in command. No, Sir, Gen. Fremont is no coward, but a brave and fearless man. With regard to the charge about the contracts, desiring to be frank, I say that I do not approve of the contracts made by Gen. Fremont with regard to the fortifications for Missouri; but in making these contracts, it must be supposed that he was guided by the opinion of the head engineer of the deparment with regard to the price. But if his outlay in this respect was improvident and extravagant, I have only to express the hope that the expenditures of the public money in other departments have been managed with scrupulous economy. We all know the charge brought against him by Adjutant-Gen. Thomas, that the horses purchased by him were ring-boned and spavined, &c. Now, when I came to Washington I found that there were fourteen hundred horses, purchased for the army of the Potomac, condemned, and not a paper in the country had a word to say about it, but because a few horses were condemned in Fremont's command, all sorts of charges are brought against him. The gentleman from Missouri had been very eulogistic of St. Louis, its patriotism, &c. Now, I wish I could believe all he said in its favor. I, indeed, believe with him, that the great bulk of the people are loyal, but I as firmly believe that the wealth and capital, and social influence of St. Louis, were strongly on the side of secession, even since Gen. Halleck took command of that Department. They held an election in that city for a Chamber of Commerce, and what was called the "secession ticket" was elected by a large majority, in the face even of the Major-General of the United States commanding. In speaking of the sentiments which actuated a portion of the people of that city, I speak of its wealth and capital as being strongly on the side of secession; and so strongly was this feeling manifested, that General Halleck compelled the Chamber of Commerce to take the oath of allegiance. I know St. Louis is loyal, and one of the strongest proofs of that is found in the fact that, when their deposed General came back, after he came back degraded and deposed from his command, without power or place, they gathered around him in tens of thousands to welcome him. I take that as a strong proof of their loyalty. The gentleman (Mr. Blair) says that up to the time of the death of Lyon he had been a warm friend of Fremont. Now, the fact is that Lyon's death occurred on the 10th of August, and it is seen that the gentleman's friendship continued for Fremont till even after this—continued for him whom he has since arraigned as a guilty criminal, as one whose skirts are stained with the blood of that brave officer—arraigns him now of a crime, which, if guilty, he must be guilty of murder, if he (Gen. Fremont) had the power to relieve him and did not. But though Lyon died early in August, it is not till September that the gentleman from Missouri considers Fremont guilty, because for twenty days after he did not accuse him of the crime. Mr. Colfax quoted several dispatches from Gen. Scofield Harding, and Gen. Lyon himself, to show the impossibility of reinforcing Lyon, even before the withdrawal of the large drafts of troops from the Southwest for the protection of Washington, and continued. It was under, therefore, the most adverse circumstances that Gen. Fremont took command at St. Louis; and it was for raising an army to protect the Union, and to put down rebellion, that he has been condemned from one end of the country to the other. The gentleman opposite declared here that Cairo did not need reinforcements, but I say it did. Fremont had at this time a few regiments, three of three-months' men—men who had not yet received any pay, and who would not reënlist, but were, in consequence of neglect, determined to abandon the service. Now, I submit to this House, and to the country, the consideration of the two points to be reinforced. One was at the end of a common wagon road, from whence Lyon could have retreated if he could not maintain himself; the other was at the mouth of the Ohio, which commanded the Mississippi and the Missouri Rivers at Cairo, the furthest point south we then had in our possession. It was then in great danger of being wrested from us, and rebel Governors and leaders had sent down troops to seize it for the Secessionists. Now, Gen. Fremont could only reinforce one of these two points, and he chose the most important, and went to Cairo. Mr. Colfax read letters and dispatches from Gen. Prentiss, to show the imminency which demanded the strengthening of Cairo, and continued: Cairo was at that time threatened by the enemy, thirty thousand strong. He had with him only eight regiments, and only two of these he had a right to hold. He did the best he could. He got together all the force he could muster, and went down on steamboats to Cairo. And for this, too, he was condemned all over the country, because, indeed, he should have traveled by steamboats and thus make a parade. But it was actually necessary to do so, in order that he might impress the rebels with the conviction that he commanded a larger force than he really did. There were also great complaints made because Gen. Fremont went in a carriage to the boat. I inquired into this matter, and the fact is that his friends brought the carriage to his house for the purpose of conveying him to the wharf. When he saw the carriage he refused to enter it, saying, "No, I will not go in this state." His friends insisted, because they feared he would be assassinated on the way if he went on foot, while at the same time it was necessary, as Major-General, to show himself from an open carriage to loyal people. A good deal was also said about the six thousand dollar house he rented in St. Louis. I also inquired into this charge, and found that all his immediate officers were quartered in the same house, which was also used for the officers of the Department, as there was no time for traveling from office to office. A great public saving was effected in this way, and yet for this also has Gen. Fremont been denounced. Another of the charges brought against him was with regard to the purchase of five hundred tons of ice, with which it was sneeringly said there should be glorious times making sherry cobblers for the Staff. From inquiry I ascertained that this ice was ordered on the requisition of the Surgeon-General. At the time the requisition was made for the ice, half the troops were sick from using the muddy waters of the streams in the vicinity of the camps, and when the sick men were sent to the hospitals they remained sick, for even there they had none but this impure water, which first prostrated them. Of one regiment—the Twenty-second Illinois—the majority were in hospital from malaria and the use of bad water. The ice was procured, not to follow the army, but to be used in the hospitals by the sick and wounded soldiers—for the use of the men who had shed their blood for the country. For this Gen. Fremont had been denounced all over the country, and to these charges and accusations he has been silent and forebore to answer up to this time. The gentleman (Mr. Blair) said that the hundred days of Fremont were the saddest days that had ever befallen the loyal men of the Northwest. I differ with him there, also. Oh, no; there were sadder days than those. It was after Gen. Fremont was deposed, when the gallant army, with which he had driven off the enemy, was ordered to fall back. Then it was that the loyal men, who had so long suffered from the presence of the rebels, and who hailed the glorious Stars and Stripes with acclamations as the promise of safety and security, and with clasped hands and joyful faces cheered once more for the Union—it was when these people forsook their homes to follow in sad procession the retreating army, to avoid the halter and the gibbet, hopeless and fondless, the days following that which saw Gen. Fremont deposed. These were the saddest days for the people of the Northwest. The gentleman from Missouri characterized the proclamation issued by Gen. Fremont as bombastic. I have this to say about that proclamation: I never quarreled with the President because he saw fit to say that that proclamation should be modified. I regret that he did so, but I know Mr. Lincoln is as honest a man as lives on this continent, and he acted, no doubt, from convictions of duty, and while I differ with him in respect to that proclamation, I would be the last to asperse an act of his. The President said it should be modified. But Gen. Fremont said the President must then modify it himself; he would bow to the order as a subordinate should to the rebuke of his chief. The gentleman (Mr. Blair) might have refrained from his remarks with reference to what he called the "mutiny" at Springfield. Now, he had it from distinguished authority, that a spirit of insubordination was manifested all over the camps when it was known that their General was superceded in his command. It was then that he delivered his farewell to the army, and the whole country was seized with admiration when they saw how a brave and noble man was stricken down can fall without a word of complaint and without a murmur. Gen. Fremont's conduct on the occasion should have shielded him from at least one charge of the gentleman opposite. Even those New-York papers, which had most persistently denounced him, expressed in eulogistic language their admiration of his conduct in that trying moment. It is true he could not escape an ovation in St. Louis on his return; but in Cincinnati, when he learned, as he was passing through it, that the citizens were determined to give him an ovation, he avoided it by keeping on his way, even declining to accept of its hospitalities. Has there ever been a man stricken down from high position under a presence of untoward circumstances, who has borne himself so meekly? I speak as an independent member of this House, not having had one fact communicated to me by Gen. Fremont. Now, with regard to the proclamation. What difference was there between it and the declaration of that distinguished man, Andrew Johnson, one of the most loyal men living? Johnson declared that no rebel had a right to own anything. That was all that Fremont said, clothed in the language of a proclamation. He said, "The real and personal property of rebels shall be confiscated, and the slaves of any shall be free men." Johnson says: "No rebel has a right to own anything." I don't see any difference, and yet no person has attempted to condemn Johnson. I come now to the fall of Lexington. I happened to be in St. Louis on the 14th of September, and found the whole city excited with the news which had just reached there, that Price was marching upon the gallant defender of the town of Lexington, and when my friend speaks about the Home Guard, it appears to me that Col. Mulligan didn't bear very high testimony to their gallantry then. But I saw Lieut.-Gov. Hall, and he told me that Price was marching toward Lexington with 15,000 men, and that Fremont ought to send out a column to interrupt him. I asked him how many men Fremont had, and he said he thought he had 20,000. I thought if he had that number he certainly could send out some; and I went to Gen. Fremont, full of zeal for the reinforcement of Mulligan, and told him what Lieut.-Gov. Hall had said, and that if he had twenty thousand men some ought to be sent out. He said: "I will tell you, confidentially, what I would not have known in the streets of St. Louis for my life. They have got the opinion that I have twenty thousand men here. I will show you what I really have got." He rang the bell, and his Secretary came and brought the muster-roll for that day, and by that muster-roll he had in St. Louis, and within seven miles round about, less than eight thousand men, and only two of them full regiments. It was a beggarly array of an army, and it was all needed to defend that city at that time. But I asked him if he could not spare some of these? Sir, the tears stood in his eyes as he handed me two telegraphic dispatches he had that day received from Washington. I will read them, that you may see how little was at his command to reinforce Mulligan. Mr. Colfax then read the dispatches ordering him to send 5,000 armed infantry to Washington, and continued, I have shown you that he had men, but no guns; and when he bought guns, the necessity for which was imperious, he was denounced from one end of this country to the other because they were not Springfield rifles of the best quality. Yet he must send five thousand well-armed infantry to Washington at once, and this draft on him was to be replaced by troops from Kansas, or wherever he could best gather them. I asked him, "What can you do (and my heart sank within me as I asked the question) here with an inferior force, and your best forces sent away to Washington?" Said he, "Washington must be in danger, and they must have my troops, though Missouri fall, and I fall myself." After I had heard that, I would have been a traitor to my convictions if I did not stand up to defend this man, who was willing to sacrifice himself to defend the imperiled Capital of the country.

Mr. Blair said Gen. Fremont made a return to Secretary Cameron about the same time, which showed that he had 55,000 men in his department.

Mr. Colfax—I am coming to that very point. He telegraphed to Washington that he was preparing to obey the order received, and I doubt not it made his heart bleed, knowing the strait Mulligan was in. Then he telegraphed to Gov. Morton and Gov. Dennison for more troops, and the answer he received was, that they had received orders to send all their troops East. So there his reliance failed. My friend says that it cannot be shown that he moved any of his men until after Lexington had fallen. Lexington fell on Friday, the 22d of September. I well remember the day. Here are dispatches to Gen. Pope, on the 16th of September, and dispatches from Gen. Sturgis to Col. Davis, hurrying the men. The wires were hot with orders hurrying the men to reinforce Mulligan. Pope telegraphed, on the 17th of September, that his troops would be there day after to-morrow, which would have been two days before Lexington surrendered, and Sturgis thought he should be there on Thursday. Col. Mulligan told me himself, that if Sturgis had appeared on the opposite side of the river, he thought Price would have retired. Thus, from three sources, Fremont sent on troops to reinforce Mulligan, but he failed to do it because the elments seemed to be against him, and not because he did not seek to do so in every possible way that he could to send succor to him. At this very time there were all the different posts in Missouri to be held; his three months' men were rapidly retiring, and his best men sent to Washington; Price, with 15,000 men, marching to Lexington; McCulloch threatening Rolla, Hardee threatening Ironton, and Polk and Pillow at Columbus; and all over the State were organized bands of rebels—about 80,000 men—threatening him, and he with an inadequate force to meet them. And while thus struggling, from every side were launched against him the poisoned arrows of hate and partisan enmity, and while Fremont was out hunting the enemies of his country somebody was in St. Louis hunting up witnesses against him, and giving *ex parte* testimony taken there; and while he was facing the foe, endeavoring to secure victory, a synopsis of the testimony was sent upon the wires all over the country, so that the public mind should be poisoned against him and his overthrow might be the easier. I think, in the name of humanity—if there is no such word as justice—they should at least have sent him this evidence after he came back to his post, but to this very hour the Committee have not sent him this testimony at all. My friend says Fremont has not demanded a trial. If the charges were made against him to the War Department, and if they think them substantial enough to reserve any attention, it is their business to put him on trial.

Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, (Union,) was understood to make some inquiry about the contracts for the fortifications of St. Louis, and the contracts for clothing and supplies.

Mr. Colfax—I have said, that I did not defend the fortification contracts; but even then there may be injustice done him by *exparte* testimony. If Gen. Fremont could prove that he had acted on the advice of competent men, and that work of this kind, day and night, hurrying all the while, was worth something like what he paid, it would at least be sure palliation for it. But I do not know what his defence is. He directed Gen. McKinstry to make the best bargain he could, and then he approved it, whatever the decision was; and yet Gen. Fremont is held responsible for all that Gen. McKinstry had done. But Gen. McKinstry was not appointed by him, but was sent there by the Government before Gen. Fremont got there. When Fremont was superseded, this was the condition of things in Missouri, and it is the proudest and noblest vindication that he can have that the whole State was more tranquil than was Western Virginia or Kentucky. I don't care whether you say anybody else did it or Fremont, but such was the fact. In the second place his army was headed and was further South than any other army in the Union at that day. In the third place, it was headed in the right direction. In the fourth place, the men under his command, who, if he had been this imbecile, foolish and timid man that my friend has talked about, would have scorned and despised him for leading them into the jaws of death. These men were filled with loyalty and enthusiasm for him, and the brave Life Guard, with Zagoni at their head, who performed the most brilliant achievement of the war—though my friend says they did nothing at Springfield, they charged on an enemy ten times their force, with the war cry of, "Fremont and the Union"—and when they came back to St. Louis they were dismissed from the service for words spoken at Springfield, refused rations and forage for their horses, and treated with scorn and contempt. Those brave men, who dared to charge on an enemy ten times their force, with the war cry of their chieftain, whom they loved and for whom they would have given their blood, should at least be spoken kindly of in the halls of Congress. In the fifth place, he had marched his army, although the Adjutant-General had said it could not be done for the want of transportation, yet he had marched his army after the enemy, and in the right direction, until the moment when he was suppressed and he fell. In the sixth place, when he left Missouri every mile of its railroad was running to full capacity, and left behind him in the City of St. Louis an evidence of good sense, if not genius—he connected all the railroads around the levée so that you can use the whole amount of transportation upon one road, and then he left. Adjourned till Monday.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Great Extent of the Earthworks at Columbus.

Additional Interesting Particulars of the Evacuation and Occupation.

The Rebel Force There Only Eighteen Thousand.

Cairo, Thursday, March 6.

A second visit to Columbus has revealed many facts of interest. Col. Buford, who has made a complete examination of the earthworks, says they are six miles long.

THE OCCUPATION BY OUR FORCES.

Cairo, Wednesday, March 4.

Commodore Foot, Gen. Cullom and Gen. Sherman, with six gunboats and four mortarboats, the Twenty-seventh, Forty-second and Forty-fourth Illinois, and Seventy-first Ohio, left here this morning at daylight, for Columbus, which place they reached at 9 o'clock, and found it occupied by 250 of the Second Illinois Cavalry, under command of Lieut.-Col. Haas.

This officer left Paducah on Sunday night, and took possession of Columbus last evening at 5 o'clock, about two hours after the last of the enemy had left.

From citizens of the place I learned the following particulars:

The evacuation began last Wednesday night, and continued until yesterday. The force there was 18,000 strong, a part of which went by land in the direction of Union City, while the other part, with their stores, were taken down the Mississippi by twenty transports, which had been sent up from below for this purpose.

Most of their stores and cannon were removed, and their barracks, extending over an area of a mile, were burned.

Some private property was fired, but not puposely.

The ten cannon which mounted their water battery were thrown into the river.

The 128-pounder, which bursted and wounded Gen. Polk last Fall, was left.

The mammoth chain which Gen. Pillow had stretched across the river to obstruct its navigation, can be seen hanging from the bluffs into the water.

The business houses were closed, and all but six families had fled.

The printing material of the *Confederate News* had been thrown into the river.

A large quantity of bacon was poisoned, and left for our troops.

The railroad leading to Union City was torn up, the dépôt at Columbus burned, and a bridge over Alton Creek destroyed.

The fortifications had been mounted by two hundred cannon.

A great quantity of shot, from 64 down to 12-pounders, and a lot of torpedoes were left behind.

The bluff upon which they were fortified is 100 feet high, and a temporary railroad had been constructed to haul their cannon up to their works.

The citizens said the enemy at New-Madrid were to be reinforced by the rebels who went down the river, and those who went into the interior would make a stand at Union City.

The Twenty-seventh, Forty-second and Fifty-fourth Illinois had marched from the transports up to the fortifications when I left.

Commodore Foote, with the flag-ship *Cincinnati*, has just returned. The other gunboats are on their way up.

EXECUTION OF A SOLDIER.

Baltimore, Friday, March 7.

Private Joseph H. Kuhns, of the Second Maryland Regiment, will be hung, at Fort McHenry, to-day, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, in the presence of the whole division of Gen. Dix, for the murder of Lieut. J. Davis Whitson. The military are now assembling and marching to the fort.

THE GUNBOAT TUSCARORA.

Boston, Friday March 7.

The national gunboat *Tuscarora* remained near Gibraltar, February 15. She had changed her anchorage from Algesiras to Orange Grove, bringing her within three miles of the steamer *Sumter*, but still in Spanish waters.

TRADE WITH NASHVILLE, TENN.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, March 7.

The military restrictions on trade between Northern ports and Nashville, Tenn., have been removed.

UP THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

The Late Engagement at Pittsburgh Landing.

Probable Loss of the Enemy Twenty Killed and Two Hundred Wounded.

The Union Strength in Southern Tennessee.

St. Louis, Friday March 7.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, dated Cairo, 6th inst., says that Lieut. Gwin, of the gunboat *Tyler*, reached here last night from the Tennessee River.

The enemy had not renewed their attempt to fortify Pittsburgh landing.

Lieut. Gwin landed under a flag of truce, and was permitted to go a mile from the river before being stopped by the pickets of the enemy.

The object of Lieut. Gwin was to obtain an exchange of prisoners, which had been taken last Saturday.

On the morning after the engagement nine dead bodies and one hundred wounded were found in the encampment of the enemy, which had been removed three miles from the river.

Lieut. Gwin thinks the loss of the rebels in the engagement was twenty killed and two hundred wounded. Their force engaged was 1,000 infantry, 500 cavalry and six pieces of artillery.

At Corinth, Miss., eighteen miles from the Tennessee River, the rebels have 1,500 or 2,000 troops.

At Henderson Station, a mile from the Tennessee River, were from 1,000 to 2,000 rebels.

At Bear Creek, seven miles back of Eastport, Miss., there were from 800 to 1,000 of the enemy.

It was reported that the rebels were fortifying Chicahawa.

The result of the recent election in Hardin and McNary Counties shows the strength of the Union sentiment in Southern Tennessee. The former gave 500 out of 1,000 votes for the Union candidate, and the latter 200 majority out of 1,800 votes.

Lieut. Gwin says that the cry of the people is to send us arms and sufficient force to protect us in organizing ourselves, and we will drive the rebels out of Tennessee ourselves.

DISPATCHES FROM FLAG-OFFICER FOOTE.

Washington, Friday, March 7.

The Navy Department has received full dispatches from Commodore Foote, concerning the recent expedition to Pittsburgh, near the Mississippi line, a synopsis of which has already been published. It appears that, during the action, the gunboats *Lexington* and *Taylor* expended 45 eight-inch shells, 25 six-inch shells and 16 stand of grape. Several of the rebels were seen to fall, but the full extent of the damage to them could not be ascertained.

THE GUNBOAT FIGHT IN TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the Chicago Post.

Cairo, Monday, March 3.

The discovery of a new rebel battery on the Tennessee River, mentioned by telegraph, was made in this wise. Hearing that the rebels were planting a new battery somewhere near Savannah, the wooden gunboats *Taylor* and *Lexington* were ordered to make a reconnoissance up the river and shell them out. The boats left Fort Henry Friday morning, and proceeded slowly, examining the shores carefully as they went along. They were accompanied by the transport *Izetta*, with two companies of the Thirty-second Illinois Regiment. They passed Savannah about 10 o'clock Saturday morning, having as yet discovered no signs of the expected battery. But now the transport was ordered to keep well in the river, as at any moment a shell or round shot might announce the unpleasant proximity of the object they were in quest of.

Eight miles above Savannah we came to a little town called Pittsburgh, a miserable looking little hamlet, as they nearly all are in this region. There is an island here in the river, called Diamond Island, and just as we came out of the channel at its head, *bang!* went a rebel cannon, and a 24-pound shot came plunging toward us from the rebel battery situated less than half a mile in our advance. It was followed by two other shots from smaller guns, before our big guns responded. We steamed right on toward them, and opened at about six hundred yards, with shell. Their battery consisted of one 24-pounder rifled gun, and three 12-pounder howitzers. The 24-pounder fired only six shots, when it was silenced, either by our fire or from some other cause. The three smaller guns blazed away for about twenty minutes, when they also ceased firing, not a single one of their shots from the beginning having touched either of our boats. Our gunboats kept up their fire for half an hour longer, shelling the woods in all directions.

When the firing commenced, a small body of rebel infantry was also discovered, who undertook to put in practice the plan which some Memphis newspaper editors proposed, viz.: To conceal themselves on the bank and pick off the pilots of our gunboats. They soon found they might as well attempt to swallow an oyster without opening the shell. A few discharges of grape sent them helter skelter over the brow of the hill.

After the woods had been shelled pretty thoroughly, and nothing more been seen or heard of the enemy, about forty soldiers and marines, under command of a lieutenant, were sent ashore to reconnoitre the neighborhood. They proceeded up the long slope of the hill to the distance of a thousand yards or more from the landing, when they suddenly found themselves face to face with two or three regiments of rebel infantry, who immediately shot at them. Our men returned the compliment, and immediately retired to the shelter of a log house, some five hundred yards from the shore, where they made a stand, and peppered away at the rebels as vigorously as if they expected to drive back the rebel ten or fifteen hundred.

The gunboats hesitated to reopen on the rebels lest they should kill some of our own men, but waited in the momentary expectation that they would return to the boats. They did not do so, however, until the Lieutenant commanding (whose name I cannot learn) discovered that the rebels were flanking him on both sides, for the purpose of making prisoners of his little command. He then ordered a retreat, and the gallant forty made the best time they could to the boats, which they reached with the loss of three men killed and seven or eight wounded. The rebels pursued hotly, and getting behind trees fired both at our men in the boats and at the gunboats, perforating the latter with a good many musket balls, but injuring no one except the officer in command of the boat howitzer on the upper deck, one of whose legs was shattered by a Minié ball, rendering amputation necessary.

The gunboats reopened their batteries with grape, which caused the rebels to retreat with most undignified rapidity over the hill again. Seeing and hearing no more of them, the gunboats moved down the stream a short distance and lay at anchor. Having none but fifteen-second fuse shells, the gunboats were unable to do the execution at short range which they could have done with shorter fire. Accordingly, the *Lexington* was dispatched to Cairo for a supply of the desired ammunition, while the *Taylor* remained to look after the new rebel battery. The place where it was found is a sort of natural fortification, the hill furnishing a hollow just over the first ridge, in which the rebel infantry took shelter from our fire. In this particular it resembles Fort Donelson.

Trouble with the Indians in Colorado.

Chicago, Friday, March 7.

The Denver *News*, of the 24th, says that a delegation from Conegos and Gaudaloupe Counties arrived in that city, to lay before the Government information respecting the threatened difficulties with the Utah Indians. They represent war as imminent. A number of fights recently occurred between the Utahs and Arapahoes. It is said that an alliance between the latter tribe and four other tribes, has been made for the purpose of warring on the Utahs the coming season. Settlers in the counties named fear one party or the other may encroach on the white settlements.

NEWS FROM EUROPE

OUR FILES BY THE CANADA.

OPPOSITION TO MEXICAN INTERVENTION.

Sweden Protesting Against the Blockade.

THE SUBJECT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Views of Mr. Russell on American Matters.

The newspaper packages by the *Canada*, with dates from Liverpool to Feb. 22, were received here last evening.

They contain various matters of interest.

As the intervention in Mexico is objected to by a large portion of the public, the semi-official *Pays* and *Constitutionnel* have been made to publish articles maintaining that it is not only justifiable, but necessary, in order to avenge the robberies and assassinations of French citizens, which have been committed in that country, and to prevent such outrages for the future. But, in these articles, not a word is said about the projected transformation of the Mexican Republic into a monarchy for the Archduke Maximilian of Austria. The *Patrie*, however, has an article which contends that, if the intervention of the three Powers should lead, with the consent of the Mexican people, to the reëstablishment of social order, under a European Prince, no one would have the right to complain.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* writes, Feb. 20: "The Telegram from New-York, of the 6th inst., speaks of a rumor at Washington that the Swedish Minister had undertaken to prove to the Federal Government that the blockade was insufficient. *I believe this rumor to be well founded.* It may excite surprise that the first movement of the kind should come from Sweden; but Sweden carries on a large iron trade with the Southern States, and the blockade has inflicted too great an injury on her not to make her desire to see the blockade at an end. It is probable that those that will first complain of this state of things are the second-rate European States. *Spain may follow Sweden.*

"I cannot affirm that Mr. Slidell has as yet seen the Emperor, but I believe he has seen several, if not all, the Ministers—of course not officially. He doubtless explained his views of the state of the South, but must understand that the time is not yet come for a decision."

AMERICAN TOPICS IN EUROPE.

THE BLOCKADE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 20.

The O'Donoghue moved an address for return of the number of British vessels, with the names, as far as can be ascertained, of their captains and owners respectively, that have succeeded, within the past six months, in running the blockade of the Southern ports of America. Similar return as to the British vessels that have been captured or destroyed in the attempt to break the blockade. And return of the number and description of British vessels, if any, that have put into the port of Nassau, New-Providence, and other Colonial ports, laden with articles contraband of war, and with supplies for the Confederate States, and that have been permitted to refit and supply themselves with stores by the authorities of those places, in contravention of the Queen's proclamation, and of the neutrality which it is the expressed desire of Her Majesty's Government to uphold. He hoped Her Majesty's Government would not refuse the returns for which he asked. Unless these returns were produced, it would be impossible to discuss the questions which were likely to arise on the unfortunate condition of affairs in America, whereas their production would go a long way to enable them to form an equitable opinion on many important points, such as the efficiency or non-efficiency of the blockade, the nationality of the different vessels that ran the blockade, and as to whether Her Majesty's Government had faithfully endeavored to carry out that policy of neutrality to which they were pledged by the terms of the Queen's proclamation, and by their own declarations on many occasions. An honorable member had given notice of his intention to move a resolution to the effect that the blockade was a mere paper blockade. *If that resolution passed, it would be tantamount to a war with America*; but in the consideration of that motion it was indispensable that the fullest information, and from the most reliable sources, should be in possession of the House. No doubt vessels had run the blockade, but the distress existing in Lancashire and Lyons, showed that it wos not a paper blockade, and that vessels had left the Southern ports, arose from the fact that the Federal Government were not able to effect a physical impossibility, namely, the hermetical sealing of the posts along 3,000 miles ef coast. The returns he asked for referred to British vessels, and for this reason, that from general rumor and statements in the newspapers it would appear that British vessels only, had attempted to run the blockade. It was notorious that many persons in this country were anxious that the South should be recognized, and that British vessels had left this country and the port of Nassau with munitions of war for the Confederates in defiance of law and Her Majesty's proclamation. The attention of Her Majesty's Government had been called to these facts, and they had not interfered to prevent their recurrence. He trusted that no objection would be made to laying on the table of the House the return for which he moved.

Mr. Layard said he regretted being unable to give the returns required by the honorable member. He did not think it would be convenient to the House that he should then enter into a discussion of the question as to the blockade. Notice had already been given that the subject would be brought before the House in a few days, and probably to-morrow, but certainly by Monday or Tuesday papers relating to the blockade would be laid on the table. He declined to give the returns moved for, for two reasons—*first, because the Government had not got the information; and next, they would not feel justified in giving it if they had.* He (Mr. Layard) was quite certain that the honorable member was one of the last persons who would wish that the Government should furnish a list of wrong-doers and violators of the law of nations. The papers that would be laid on the table of the House would no doubt be deemed sufficient by the honorable gentleman.

The Solicitor-General said that the honorable member had totally misconceived the matter of law to which he had referred. His motion implied, and he had stated in his speech, that owners of British merchant vessels who had run the blockade with articles of war, had been guilty of illegal acts, and had acted in violation of her Majesty's proclamation, yet that the Government had not interfered. He had also suggested that the authorities at the port of Nassau were seriously to blame for having permitted ships to take on board articles contraband of war, which, he seemed to think, her Majesty's proclamation made illegal, and which, therefore, they could not be permitted to carry without a violation of neutrality. In all these respects the honorable gentleman had totally misconceived the power of the Government and of the law. Except so far as her Majesty's Government had power by law to control the acts of British subjects they could not interfere. The only law which would warrant an interference in any such case was the Foreign Enlistment act, the whole scope of which was shortly expressed in its title: "An act to prevent the enlistment and engagement of Her Majesty's subjects to serve in any foreign service, and the fitting out and equipping in Her Majesty's dominions vessels for warlike purposes without permission of the Government." *That act did not apply to vessels carrying articles contraband of war from this country to any port, whether blockaded or not, and the Government of this country or of the Colonial possessions had not power to interfere to prevent it.* It was perfectly true that in the Queen's proclamation there was contained a general warning at the end addressed to all the Queen's subjects, that they do dot, either in violation of their duty to the Queen as subjects of a neutral sovereign, or in violation and contravention of the law of nations in that behalf, do various things, one of which was to carry articles contraband of war; and the proclamation stated that, if they did, they would incur the penalties provided by the law of nations, which were the seizure and total confiscation of the vessels and of the cargoes. They were also, by the law of nations, deprived of the right of looking to the Government of their country for protection. The honorable and learned gentleman then quoted the opinions of eminent American jurists for the purpose of proving that their view of the power of Government to interfere, and of the law of nations being the only law operative in such cases as those referred to, was identical with that which he had stated. He though the House would see that the Government at home and in the colonies had taken the only course possible to take, consistently with the law of the land or the recognized custom of nations, and more especially the law of nations as recognized in the United States.

The O'Donoghue withdrew the motion.

Mr. Lindsay asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether any British ships had been seized and destroyed in attempting to run the blockade, and if so under what circumstances?

Mr. Layard said that if any such had been seized and destroyed it would appear by the papers which he would lay upon the table of the house.

THE SAN JUAN CONTROVERSY.

In the House of Commons, on the 21st ult., Mr. Haliburton asked upon what terms, if any, the Americans retain possession of a portion of the Island of St. Juan; whether there was any negotiation pending on the subject, and the nature thereof; and whether there would be any objection to produce the papers and correspondence referring thereto?

Lord Palmerston—The occupation of the Island of St. Juan rests upon an arrangement made in 1869, between Gen. Scott, who was sent for the purpose to Vancouver's Island, and Gov. Douglas, who was at that time Governor of that island. The conditions of that arrangement were, that, without prejudice to the claim of either party to the whole of the island, there should provisionally be a joint occupation, the occupying force on each side to consist of not more than 100 men, either soldiers or marines, to be stationed in separate parts of the island, so as not to come into contact; each party to exercise control over the inhabitants of the portion subjected to its government, and to repel any attacks from Indians. From that time negotiations have been carried on between the British Government and that of the United States with a view to the final settlement of the disputed question relative to the channel between Vancouver's Island and the main-land, a dispute which, of course, involves the question of the Island of San Juan. *That negotiation had progressed to a certain extent when the civil war broke out, but in consequence of that war it had been suspended.* That being the case, I do not think it would be useful, or conducive to the public interest to enter into a detailed statement of the negotiation up to the point at which it was suspended, and, of course, I could not lay any papers connected with that subject on the table of the House.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN AMERICA.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

Montreal, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

The Confederates suffer from the same disadvantages as those which affect the Federals, but in a far less degree. Mr. Davis, early in the war, got hold of the army and subjected it to discipline. It was not so difficult to do so in the South as in the North, owing to the difference in the people. The officers were appointed by him. The men were animated, as they are now, by an intense hatred of the enemy. Their armies were in a defensive attitude; a large number, comprising some of the best of the United States officers, sided with them. They are operating on the inner circle. But, after all, if the possession of the seaboard, the use of navies, the vast preponderance of population, the ability to get artillery and arms, and the occupation of the heads of the great river communications be not utterly thrown away, *the North must overrun the South, if only the Northerners can fight as well as the Southerners, and if the North can raise money to maintain the struggle.* Let us leave out of view the slave element for once. The Abolitionists assert the most formidable weapon in the United States armory is the use of the emancipated slave, but it is rather difficult to see how slaves could assist the North, as long as they remain obedient and quiet in the South, or how the North can get at them by a mere verbal declaration, till it has pierced the Slave States. Above all, it is not clear that it would benefit the penniless Exchequer of the North to have 4,000,000 black paupers suddenly thrown on it for support. *Slavery is to me detestable. The more I saw of it the less I liked it.* It is painful to one who has seen the system at work and its results to read in English journals philosophical—pseudo-philosophical treatises on the subject, and dissertations on the "ethics and æsthetics" of the curse from which we shook ourselves free years ago with the approbation of our own consciences and of the world. *If the North was not fighting to put Slavery under the ægis of the Constitution, its cry of distress would move heart and hand in places where its appeals and promises now fall cold and dead.* It has decided on its own course, and its military operations cannot at present be much, if at all, influenced by the questions connected with Slavery. Having arrived at the conclusion that the North must, under provisoes, succeed in obtaining possession of the most important points in the South, it does not follow that the latter is forced into the Union as a natural result. If the Slave States be true to their professions they will no more belong to the Union then than they do now. They will be subjugated, that is all. The North is rapidly arriving at the conviction that they are dealing with enemies; there is a cry going out to admit them to be so, and to ask the authorities to consider their captives as prisoners of war. "Free Corcoran" is suggested at Boston as a watchword for a public movement, "Hang Corcoran" is Mr. Davis' threat if a bridge-burner is executed by Gen. Halleck. Let us not seek to complicate matters by ill-timed interferference, which would be unjustifiable also. The United State, whatever its internal composition was, must be admitted by foreign nations to be an entity—the agent of a Confederation of whose parts we had no political cognizance.

The revolt of the South was a surprise as complete as the Indian mutiny. It was in May last year the United States collected the semblance of an army; in July they moved and were defeated. Then came the work of re-collection, reorganization, and the formation of six armies along various parts of the frontier of their new enemy. It was not till the end of October the Federals could be said to have their levies in hand. Some movements in November were disastrous. Diversions and changes in the plans of the various campaigns were necessitated by affairs in Kentucky and Missouri. The expeditions from which so much was expected did no more than claw on to parts of the coast and occupy some points, where they remain, not by any means, however, as the New-York Times says, dispensing thereby with the necessity of maintaining a blockade of the adjacent ports, or opening ports in lieu of them. And at last Winter came, and the state of the country now prohibits any combined movements on a grand scale. In March the seasons will be more favorable, and if a year elapses without seeing the Northern armies well established in the South, there may well be some fears that European Powers will claim a right to be heard in the interests of peace. It is now admitted that such must be the case by the Americans themselves. Intervention is now talked of by people who would have scorned the idea of submitting to "the world in arms" a month ago. The notion of it is becoming familiarized as that of a possible evil. Men say, indeed, that it will unite all parties in the North as one man, and make them Abolitionists. Undoubtedly it is a menace which will set the armies of the North in motion as soon as they can be moved. The evil of bankruptcy, of an unpaid army, does not alarm them; and the piteous appeals of Mr. Chase to Congress do not move them. Congress spending its time over Mr. Bright does not vex them. The ball at the White House—where "a large helmet in sugar at the top of the table signifying war, and a very large fort made of cake, filled with quails candied, on a side table," were graceful reminders to the giddy throng that they were mortal Republicans in a state of civil tumult—no more excites them than the pleasing squabble between the New-York editors as to the priority of their invitations, but they are naturally moved by the thought of England giving a word of counsel to them, and shudder at the phantom of French intervention. The Ides of March are coming; so are the evil days which were vaticinated for the hero of the hour. There are again more voices raised against Gen. McClellan. The cry of "On!" to some place or other is being heard. Each dull delay is rebuked in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, and approval comes from the West, echoing the sentiment of the people there, who boldly declare, in one of the Chicago papers, that they will not pay the taxation caused by a New-England war.

BRITISH COMMERCE WITH MEXICO.

From the London Globe.

The total value of merchandise imported into the United Kingdom from Mexico, in the year 1860, amounted to £490,221, being an increase of about 30 per cent. on the imports of 1859, and of 120 per cent. on those of 1856. The chief articles comprise logwood, Brazil wood, Cicaragua wood, mahogany cochineal, indigo, jalap and sarsaparilla; all of which, excepting the first-named, indicate considerable increments within the last few years. Logwood, on the contrary, shows a great falling off, the imports for 1860 having been 2,445 tons only, whilst those for 1856 were 4,961 tons.

Sarsaparilla, scarcely worth noticing in former years—5,040 pounds only having been imported in 1856—suddenly exhibited the vastly increased totsl of 298,163 pounds in 1860.

Quicksilver, which in value was set down at £3,323 in 1856, and at £3,460 in 1859, had no place in the import statistics for the years 1857, 1858 and 1860.

Turning to the exports to Mexico of British manufactures for the same period, we find, as might have been anticipated from the anarchical condition of the country, a great decadence. In 1856 our cotton, glass, iron, linen, silk and woolen manufactures, with haberdashery, hardware, machinery, jewelry, watches and a few minor articles, were received by the Mexicans to the value of £867,862. By the last completed returns—those for the year 1860—that amount appears to have sunk to £462,604, of which cotton fabrics, as in preceding years, yielded more than all the other articles combined.

The foreign and colonial products shipped hence to that country show an increased aggregate, caused, however, solely by an enlarged demand for quicksilver, which article, in the last year, was exported to the value of $61,905, being an excess of $56,105, when compared with the shipments in 1856.

Bark Sunk.—The American bark *Utah*, arrived from San Juan, Nic., lying at the end of Pier No. 28, East River, was on Thursday night cut through by the ice, and sunk in fifteen minutes. Before sinking she parted her moorage, and came foul of the Hamburg bark *Adele*, doing considerable damage to her stern. She also fouled the ship *Lawrence*, carrying away her mizzen royalmast.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

The Annual Appropriation Bill—The Committee upon Cities—City Railroads—The Bill for the Public Defence—Important Debate—Speech by Mr. Raymond.

Albany, Wednesday, March 5, 1862.

The House, last night, devoted the whole session to the discussion of the details of the Annual Appropriation bill, and did not then complete the bill. The appropriation for books for the State Library was cut down from $4,000 to $2,000, and, on motion of Mr. Stetson, backed by Mr. Phelps, of your City, the appropriation to the Agricultural Societies was raised to $10,000 from $8,000, as reported. The additional $2,000 are to be spent for the necessary machinery and in investigating the manufacture of the material made from flax, which it has, of late, been claimed can supersede cotton.

To-day, the Committee upon Cities have a hearing before them upon the proposed amendments to the City Charter. It is probable that they will frame a new bill entirely, taking some of the best features from all the bills offered upon the subject. The report of the Committee of Aldermen upon the Mayor's Message, adverse to its suggested amendments—the same as those incorporated in the bill introduced by Mr. McLeod—has been extensively circulated among the members. It is a very well written report, showing more brain than is usually attributed to members of your City Government, and will, doubtless, have its effect upon the minds of members.

The same Committee are busily employed upon a health bill for your district. Three bills are before them upon this subject also, and they have appointed a Sub-Committee to draft a new bill, who are busily engaged in the work. Numbers of the doctors of your City are now in town in consultation with the members of the Sub-Committee.

The Committee on Railroads gave audience to the friends and opponents of the Spring-street road yesterday afternoon. Some remonstrances were presented, but the opposition was not violent. The Committee have closed the debate upon the bill, have taken it into their own consideration, and will report some time next week. The discussion upon the Broadway Railroad bill was also closed with the handing in of the amendments noticed in the Times of this morning, and the report of the Committee will now be made after due consideration. As I said before, I think important amendments, differing from any of those yet offered, will be engrafted upon the bill, if it is reported favorably. The House was this morning employed in the consideration of the special order, viz., the bill for the public defence. The debate was opened by Mr. Bour, of Otsego, against the bill. He was opposed to the bill, because he thought it was unconstitutional, so far as the State Constitution is concerned, and referring to the assertion that the cry of the unconstitutionality of a bill was often raised to defeat disagreeable bills, he claimed the right to construct that instrument according to his notions of the same, without having his motives challenged. He claimed that neither existing invasion, or impending danger of invasion, a present necessity of defence in war, or of putting down rebellion and insurrection would justify the State in acting upon the clause of the Constitution, which allows the raising of money for these purposes. He thought, also, that it imposes not only an unconstitutional, but also an unnecessary burden of taxation. But above all this, he found in this bill, a most pernicious assertion of State rights against the rights of the central Government, in its proposal to assume the right to erect fortifications with State money and to man them with State soldiers. He saw, also, in this provision, the skeleton of a standing army; for whoever heard of the expenditure of such sums of money in the erection of fortifications, and leaving them unguarded? He would willingly go for any measure by which these fortifications should be constructed under the authority of the United States Government, and ultimately at its expense.

Mr. Havens, of Essex, followed in support of the bill. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," he thought an old truth, well nigh forgotten in the long years of our prosperity, but thoroughly proved by history. It had demonstrated, also, that the sword must be the final arbiter of the destinies of nations, and that a nation's progress in civilization and its prosperity were only additional temptations to invasion and plunder. He saw nothing in the course of England which demanded that charity which some honorable members had extended to her. He reviewed her course since the breaking out of the rebellion, contending that it had been hostile, mean and overbearing in the extreme. Our policy should be in favor of peace with all nations, but he would venture to express the hope that, if even in the course of events we were compelled to measure swords with England, we should be prepared to administer to her that humiliation which her conduct deserves. He reviewed the progress of the war in a hopeful spirit, but thought we should have learned but little from the events of the past year, if we did not learn that "in time of peace we must prepare for war."

Mr. Bartlett, of Broome, next addressed the Committee against the bill. He did not fear the dissolution of the Union, for this continent must always remain under our Government, but he did have fears lest there was impending danger in the military spirit which is now so prominent. Revolutions, Saturn-like, sometimes devour their own children; and if ever our liberties are to be overthrown and a stronger Government erected upon their ruins, it will be through the agency of this military spirit, to which this bill gives body and form. He closed with an earnest protest against any action which might tend to the erection of a great military establishment.

Mr. McLeod followed for the bill, referring to the article in the Times of to-day, entitled "The Colonization of Discrowned Heads in America," as a refutation of the argument of the gentleman from Broome, (Mr. Bartlett.) He was very bitter against England, and thought that no apologies could save her from merited disasters. Like Sodom of old, even the prayers of some righteous Abraham could not save her. He wished it understood that he was in favor of the bill, and should vote for it with amendments if possible, but without if he could not get any of them.

Mr. Andrus, of Franklin, as coming from a border county, wished to say a few words. Had the bill been introduced early in the session, notwithstanding many objectionable features in it, he should have been strongly tempted to advocate its passage, but in view of recent events he was opposed to it wholly. There was one section only which he liked, and that was the enacting clause. He should move, at the proper time, to strike out all after that, and to insert the Militia bill now on the files of the House. He did not doubt the constitutionality of the act, but the *right* to expend does not justify *expenditure*, without good grounds. He favored delay in action until the latter part of the month, as a better judgment of the necessity of the bill could then be formed, and to pass it sooner could do no good, as it would be impossible to make any survey along the frontier before that time.

Mr. Pryne, of Wayne, then got the floor, but yielded to Mr. Alvord to introduce a substitute prepared by Mr. Ogden and himself, in consultation with other members, and approved by many members of the Military Committee. The substitute is of about the same length as the original bill, and provides for the raising of $5,000,000, to be employed under the direction of the United States authorities, and at their discretion, in erecting permanent or temporary fortifications, and properly manning them, in the purchase of suitable arms, ammunition, etc., in raising and arming such a volunteer force as the Government shall demand, with the express understanding that they shall be employed in manning the fortifications of the State and for State defence; makes the Governor the executive officer of its provisions, under the General Government, and requires him to communicate at once with the Government touching this thing. The bill requires all officers to be chosen according to the existing laws, in all such cases made and provided, and is not designed to take effect until the United States Government signifies its approval of its provisions and is ready to do its share to carry them out. The substitute, it will be seen, is designed to embrace the compassing of the main objects of the original bill, and at the same time to remove objections to its constitutionality, to its dividing the executive duties between three irresponsible Commissioners, and to its immediate discretionary operation.

The substitute, or some bill like it, will probably be the one finally passed.

The House, this evening, resumed the discussion of the bill for the public defence in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Reddington, of St. Lawrence, first took the floor, and made a short speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Raymond followed in a long speech, of over two hours' duration, against the bill. At the possible risk of being accused of using the columns of his own paper to praise the Speaker, I will say, that the speech was one of the very ablest of the session—clear, logical and practical—giving satisfaction to almost all parties by its clearance away of much of the fog which has been thrown around this subject, and its comprehensive grasp of the whole subject of our foreign relations.

He began by expressing his entire sympathy with the object of the bill, but he did not like its provisions. Our motto, as had been well said, should be in time of peace to prepare for war. We ought to place ourselves in a state of defence; we should do so unostentatiously, but effectively. The facts cited and the documents brought forward had convinced him that we are not at all properly prepared for a foreign war, and this thing ought to be remedied by the General Government. It is its duty to do it, and to do it along the whole Northern frontier. He had to-day had assurances from the Chairman of the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means that they now had under consideration, and would soon report a bill for this very purpose. If the General Government shows any neglect it is our duty to bring the subject to their notice. We also have a right to tender them aid, and, under some circumstances, it is our duty to do so. But this bill goes further; as originally reported, it provides that the State as such shall proceed to fortify herself; it provides that she act in almost every particular as a sovereign power. He was unwilling to do anything which should tend to weaken the feeling of nationality, especially at this time, when we are suffering from the pernicious assertion of the doctrine of State Rights. The essence of this Government is, that the control of local affairs pertains to the local Governments, while a common loyalty is due to the General Government in all matters of general interest. He was in favor of the defence of the whole frontier, and to this extent in favor of the defence of the State. Everybody goes to this extent; but it is claimed that the present case presents an emergency which will justify this action. Such a position throws the whole burden of the proof of such an emergency upon the advocates of the bill. Have they succeeded in doing this? If there is to be a foreign war, it will be from one of three reasons—the settlement of some outstanding dispute—the declaration of war from England, or of a declaration on our part. He examined these three points in detail.

First—How is it in regard to any dispute? Is there one unsettled? They have all been more or less favorably settled. England complains that she has been worsted in these settlements, and we do the same. This is the very best proof that they were fair average settlements. It is a mere matter of opinion whether they were or not. The Reciprocity Treaty he considered, on the whole, about equal in its provisions, and if it is not, it soon expires by its own terms. The *Trent* affair has been settled, it is removed, and there is nothing to fear on that ground. Is there any other unsettled dispute? Is not the coast clearer than it has been for years? Some say England may break the blockade. If she does it, then war will be imminent, and the bill will be proper. But has she done it? Her whole course has shown that she does not intend to do anything of the kind. We have no right to demand any more than bare justice, and she has shown that she will grant us that. He did not think that England had dealt handsomely by us; but she had given us bare justice. Others say that she will recognize the Southern Government. In that case, too, war would be imminent; but she has not done it, and whatever may be her sympathies, her Government has frequently declared both to our officials and the quasi-representatives of the Southern Confederacy that she would do nothing of the kind until they have established a "*de facto*" Government. We could not complain if she did then recognize them, but recent events have removed that contingency. Is there any other question which involves a war?

Secondly—Will England attack us? It is said she would like to see us broken down, and our institutions destroyed. He was willing to concede all that, but did not think that she would go to war on that ground. It was contrary to the spirit of the age; a war undertaken on such a basis would at once revolutionize England herself. She had tried it once in the case of the French Revolution, and its only result was to strengthen the Democracy she sought to overturn. Some gentlemen thought her distress would draw her into war. Such distress is a terrible test, but England has not yielded; and why? Because she has seen that any interference would only protract the war indefinitely, and multiply all the sources of her distress. Such a war once begun, she knew would never end until one or the other nation was humiliated. She was wise enough to know who would be most likely to suffer most in such a war in the long run. Peace is England's only hope. She is a manufacturing nation, and wants markets for her produce, and this rebellion destroys her market here. She wants to see it ended. At first, laboring under the delusive idea that we could not conquer the rebellion, she was irritated that we attempted it. Now her only point is to have the war close as quickly as possible, and when she sees that that can be best accomplished by Northern supremacy, she will treat us differently, not from friendship but from policy. He thought her movement of troops to Canada a defensive operation. She knew her weak point and was panic-stricken, for she supposed we intended war.

Thirdly—Do we propose to make war? It is said we have old scores to settle, and all that, but such assertions are not worthy the dignity of a nation. He did not think we intended to do anything of the kind; at any rate, it was not necessary to begin to arm New-York with any such expectation, before the General Government signified its intention to settle old scores. We complain of the lack of sympathy. Nations have no sympathy. We have never shown any; on the contrary, we have the rather sympathized with rebellion. We are not weak enough to need it, or craven enough to seek it. He then reviewed at length the recognition of the rebels as belligerents; the *Trent* affair, the stone blockade, and the intervention in Mexico. In matters relating to ourselves he thought that while she had done nothing liberally, or in a kindly spirit, she had observed all the actual conditions of international law. We could not demand any more, and there was, therefore, no cause of war. In Mexican affairs he thought both France and England were misled, and that the new phase of affairs there might break up the whole expedition. At any rate, the contingency of a war was too remote to justify this bill on that ground.

Gentlemen fear that the need of employment for our army will create a war. Our army are not mercenaries. Many of them have homes, families, business interests, which will demand and engage their attention, many will find homes in the South and help to redeem her institutions, and the mere adventurers left will not be numerous enough to control the national policy.

He did not like the bill for the reasons above-mentioned, and in view of them he thought it proposed an unnecessary burden of taxation which, it must be remembered, is paid out of the income of property, though levied upon the property itself. A brief summatry of the argument closed the speech. The bill was then made the special order again for two weeks from this evening. This vote betokens its final defeat, in all probability.

One must be very chary now-a-days of giving any information about the movement of troops. I understand that the restriction extends even to naming their departure for the seat of war. I will simply say, therefore, that the Ninety-eighth Regiment yesterday marched down by Congress Hall, halting there, however, to receive a stand of colors. This regiment, commanded by Col. Dutton, a class-mate of McClellan's, is consolidated from skeleton regiments raised in Franklin and Wayne Counties. Rather the largest portion hail from Franklin. The ladies of that county prepared a beautiful stand of colors, which was presented to the regiment yesterday afternoon, from the steps at Congress Hall, by Mr. Andrus, the worthy representative of that section, in the Assembly. The speech of presentation was neat and tasteful and had the true ring in it. Lieut.-Col. Durkee received the gift in a short speech, abounding in good hits, which "brought down the house," if such a phrase is applicable to out-of-door exercises. The regiment hurrahed, shouted, and seemed in tip-top spirits generally, and marched away somewhere in great glee. I should not wonder if they hoped to see active service soon. May their arms be as successful as loyal arms now seem to be universally.

H.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Remarks of Hon. Royal Phelps in the State Assembly on the Relations of England and the United States.

In the Assembly on the 1st inst., when the bill to provide for the Public Defence was taken up in Committee of the whole, Mr. Phelps, of New-York, said he did not intend to enter into any lengthened debate upon this question, which had already been very fully discussed, and on which many members of that body yet desired to be heard. But he wished to say a few words on one or two points which either had not been touched on at all, or on which he felt himself compelled to differ with those who had so ably argued on both sides of the question. He desired first to draw the attention of the House to the fact that the Government of the United States has already, through the action of our representatives in Congress, appropriated a large amount of money for the very purposes to which the sums set apart in this bill were to be devoted. He had on another occasion, a few days since, alluded to the action of the Government in this direction, and he was somewhat surprised that no reference had been made to this important fact in the elaborate and extended argument of the able Chairman of the Military Committee, (Mr. Pierce.) But while the appropriations thus made for the public defence had been ignored in debate, much stress had been placed on the letter of our energetic Secretary of State, (Mr. Seward,) addressed to the Governors of the several loyal States, inviting State coöperation with the Federal Government, in putting our coast and borders into a proper condition for defence against an invading army. That member of the Cabinet deservedly enjoys the confidence and respect of the Legislature of New-York, and the policy he recommended in his letter, was doubtless, under existing circumstances, wise and patriotic. But it must be remembered that the appropriation by the Federal Government has been made since the letter of Mr. Seward was written, and, therefore, not alone from the altered condition of our foreign relations, but from the fact that the moneys then needed have been supplied since by the general Government, does the policy, prudent and necessary at that time, become of questionable propriety now.

Mr. Phelps believed there would be no dissent from the proposition, that it would be extremely undesirable that the authorities of our own State and the United States should come into conflict in the erection of defences on our coast and frontier. Yet he could not but be apprehensive of such a lamentable result when he discovered that this bill makes no provision for consultation or coöperation with the United States Government, as to the location and description of the defences proposed to be erected. He should have supposed that the bill would at least have provided that the scientific Commissioners under whose direction the work of the Public Defence was to be prosecuted, should be officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army of the United States. Yet this bill has in it no provision for consultation, even, with the United States authorities, and hence, the work undertaken by the State may fail to be in harmony with that contemplated by the General Government.

Mr. Pierce—Will the gentleman from New-York allow me a word? I will say that the gentleman from St. Lawrence (Mr. Hulburd) designs, with the concurrence of the Military Committee, to introduce amendments to this bill which will place the work of defence under the immediate control of officers of the United States Government. I would further observe that this bill does not contemplate the erection of permanent defences, but only of temporary earthworks on our frontier, to be available for an immediate emergency, leaving to the United States Government the construction of permanent works of defence.

Mr. Phelps resumed—The amendment thus promised by the gentleman from Ulster (Mr. Pierce) was one he had himself designed to offer, and would remove so much objection to the bill. With regard to the suggestion as to the erection of temporary earthworks, it was a matter for serious consideration whether the condition of the country, either in its domestic or foreign relations, warranted at this time so large an outlay for any such purpose; at the very moment, too, when the United States Government was about to commence the construction of such defences as are deemed necessary for the proper defence of the State.

He desired to direct the attention of the House to the amounts appropriated by Congress under the Fortifications Appropriation bill. The whole amount appropriated is $5,960,000. Of this sum, $2,525,000 is to be expended in 1862, and New-York and the Northern frontier is to receive $1,150,000 out of this amount, divided up as follows:

For the Northern frontier defences	$750,000
Fort Montgomery, on Lake Champlain	50,000
Fort Schuyler, East River	25,000
Willett's Point	50,000
Fort Richmond, Staten Island	25,000
Fort on the site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island	50,000
Commencement of casemates battery on Staten Island	100,000
New Battery at Fort Hamilton, Narrows	100,000
Total	$1,150,000

In addition to this, New-York receives about 52 per cent. of the contingency fund of $350,000.

For the year 1863, the amount appropriated is $3,435,000, of which New-York receives $800,000 for the following defensive works:

Fort Montgomery, outlet of Lake Champlain	$100,000
Willett's Point	200,000
Fort on the site of Fort Tompkins	200,000
Fort at Sandy Hook	300,000
Total	$800,000

In addition, New-York receives about 33 per cent of the contingency sum of $1,000,000.

This at least shows that we have a Government that is looking out for our wants, and it is a powerful reason why those who advocate action on the part of the State in this direction, should not desire to rush a measure of so much importance through with unnecessary haste.

In regard to the policy of erecting a line of fortifications along our borders on the lakes, he (Mr. Phelps) thought there might well be a diversity of opinion. It seemed to him to have escaped the attention of those who had drafted and advocated this bill, that in constructing a series of defences along our Northern Frontier, we should be inviting Great Britain to follow our example, and should find our own fortifications confronted by similar works bristling along the Canadian line. Every person was conversant with the policy pursued by England and France ever since the present Emperor of the French had occupied that throne. Under the exciting cry of danger of a French invasion, the English had increased their defensive works and had expended immense amounts of treasure in enlarging and strengthening their navy. The French, in view of the policy of the neighboring government, had made similar enormous outlays for a like purpose, until both had become the laughing stock of the rest of the world.

Civilized people looked on in wonder and in pity to behold two nations thus wasting their energies and squandering the money of the people on preparations for mutual destruction—two nations profess friendship for each other even at the very moment of these deadly preparations. Could any person question that the policy thus pursued must tend to render more precarious the preservation of peace between them, and to foster feelings of dislike and distrust between their people? Just so soon as we build up fortifications along our borders, and make a Sebastopol at Buffalo, it will be the signal for Great Britain to raise up defences on her border opposite to her own, and probably superior to them, for the longest purse would certainly prevail at this game; and with fort frowning upon fort, with cannon whistling opposite to cannon, will the feelings of the two nations, already too much excited, become more friendly, and will the war, which all admit to be an evil, be driven further off.

If that treaty was a wise one which, at the close of the war with Great Britain, bound each country not to place more than one vessel-of-war upon each of the Lakes, the same principle that dictated it should govern the erection of forts upon the border, for the reasons that made such a policy wise then make it wise now. He trusted that those gentlemen who looked upon this question from a broad national point of view would calmly and seriously consider those suggestions, which had not, he believed, been before alluded to during the course of the debate. Would our chances in a war with England be improved by a mutually-fortified inland frontier?

There was another point to which he desired to refer, and which, he regretted to say, had been touched upon too much by the able gentleman who had preceded him. He alluded to the indiscriminate and, he believed, impolitic abuse of England, in which too many of us are accustomed to indulge. He had his own feelings in regard to Great Britain, growing out of the wrongs inflicted upon our country in earlier years by that Government, as every son of New-York must have. Yet he could not but look upon this constant exhibition of bitter feelings against England as unbecoming the character and dignity of a great nation. He deprecated the extreme language used in relation to that nation, the complaints made and the threats uttered against her. Looking with an unprejudiced eye at recent events, he had no hesitation in asserting his belief that England was far better pleased than we could be, to have escaped war with this country, and he could not regard it as conducive to the interest of our nation to provoke a continuance of an unfriendly feeling which all prudent men condemned and deplored while it existed.

It had been said that we must, in our present condition, put up with the *Trent* affair, but that we would only bide our time to avenge it. Such language is unworthy our nation and our people. In the affair of the *Trent* we were clearly and unmistakably in the wrong. If we had not been so, it would have been an act of disgrace to surrender the rebel prisoners; but being so, their surrender was honorable and just. He asked no better evidence that the capture of those persons was a violation of the rights of a neutral Power than was furnished by the fact that every nation of Europe—our best and warmest friends—were against us upon that question. It is unbecoming, then, to harp upon the *Trent* affair as though we had been an abused party in its settlement. We were not so; but having been led by the gallant but hasty action of one of our officers into an error, we made all the reparation that honor demanded of us.

Again, the action of our Government had been criticised in relation to the permission extended to the British Government to land their troops at Portland, and transport them through Maine. Without desiring to enter into any justification of that policy, he would say he had occasion to know that before the permission was granted Gen. Scott had expressed the hope that the British troops would be allowed to land in New-York and Portland on their road to Canada. And where is there a more jealous or a safer guardian of the public honor than Gen. Scott?

In this connection, he begged permission to contrast the tone of the members of the British Government, in their remarks in Parliament respecting the American nation, with that adopted by some of the members of the Legislature of this State, by reading to the House a brief extract from the speech of Lord Dufferin, when moving the address in response to the Queen's speech; and he would remind the House that Lord Dufferin is understood to speak, not his own individual views alone, but those of the members of the British Cabinet, adopted after mature deliberation.

[Mr. Phelps then read extracts from the speech to which he referred, and which spoke in terms of courtesy and praise of the American nation, and of the action of our Government in the affair of the *Trent*, and continued:]

These were the friendly sentiments uttered by the British Administration with regard to this country, and they indicate the great change which has recently taken place in the general feelings of the English nation toward the North, and of which the most reliable information assures us. Is it wise in us, at a time when this favorable revulsion is going on, to treat England as an enemy whether she will or not, and to rail at her in a manner unbecoming a people that know their own power, and have reliance in their own resources.

Looking back at the events of recent years, could it be truthfully said that we have just cause of complaint against England? Scarcely a treaty has been made since the war, in which our Government has not secured the advantage. In the settlement of the Northeastern boundary question, with Lord Ashburton, we surely had no cause for complaint. In the case of the Newfoundland fisheries, with Lord Elgin, the advantage was with us. In the right of search question we had throughout held a high hand, and our ends had been accomplished. In the San Juan affair, was England overbearing and tyrannical, or did we not, while the island was in dispute, seize it with a strong hand and take a bold and defiant attitude? If England had acted in the San Juan and Vancouver's Island matter as we did, the chances are that we should have declared war against her immediately.

We complained of England for her position since the rebellion broke out, and blamed her for recognizing the belligerent rights of the South. But France did the same, yet we use no harsh language towards her. He had no defence to make of the course of either country in this respect, but it should be borne in mind that England immediately afterwards closed her ports to privateers, and that was practically a direct blow towards the South, for privateering was always looked upon by them as their greatest resource against the North. The moment the English ports were closed, that moment the death-knell of privateering was sounded. Yet, while blaming her for her misdeeds, we never think of applauding her for that.

Allusion had been made, in disparaging terms, to the commercial policy of Great Britain, and she had been spoken of as envious of our prosperity, and determined to place herself "in our path." Yet no one conversant with the commercial history of the two nations will deny that England has been far more liberal than America, in her commercial policy. The time was when we could not trade with the West India possessions of England; but that restriction had been removed. England had repealed her corn laws, and while it may be said that she did so for her own sake, yet we were benefitted materially by her enlightened policy. The abolition of her old navigation laws had enabled us to build our ships, to take them to her ports, to obtain her flag, and trade as freely as her own subjects. She had thrown open her coasting trade and her colonial trade, and what have we done in return? We not only refused to open our coasting trade to her, but we do not allow her ships to trade between New-York and San Francisco, which is quite as much a foreign voyage as from London to Calcutta. Surely these facts prove that commercially we have no right to complain of England's illiberality.

Mr. Pierce—Will the gentleman from New-York repeat that remark.

Mr. Phelps continued—He said, and he repeated, that in her commercial policy England has been more liberal toward us than we have been toward her. He referred to this only to illustrate the impolicy of constantly irritating the old wounds between the British nation and our own.

Mr. Stetson—Can the gentleman from New-York specify a single case in which we have acted hastily and overbearingly towards England?

Mr. Phelps had already specified one act—the seizure of the island of San Juan.

Mr. Hulburd—Does the gentleman from New-York remember the burning of the *Caroline*?

Mr. Phelps did remember that act, and did not attempt to justify it. But it had been made a subject of controversy, and he believed our country had lost no jot of honor in it. England had done wrong, and a demand for reparation having been made, she did not hesitate to apologize for the act. He might carry the contrast still further, and point to the tariffs of the two nations. England now taxes but one important article, he believed, of American produce. Certainly not five articles in all are subject to a tax, and he believed he was correct in saying but one, tobacco. What is the reverse of the picture? We not only legislated against her interests, but pointedly so in the Morrill Tariff, which had won for us the ill-will of all Europe.

He had now said all he desired to say on this subject, and was willing to leave the decision to the judgment of the House. He had shown—first, that the action of the General Government, in appropriating funds for the defensive works of the State, had rendered it unnecessary and inexpedient for the State to raise this large amount for a similar purpose. He had next questioned the policy of erecting fortifications on our Northern frontiers, and thus inviting similar works of defence on the British side.

Mr. Stetson—I wish to ask the gentleman from New-York if I understand him to say that we should not fortify our frontiers because England may then fortify hers?

Mr. Phelps did not say that, as a principle, it should not be done, but had questioned the policy of doing so in this instance, and had suggested that it was a matter for grave and serious reflection. The able report of Gen. Arthur, to which much reference had been made, was written when the fever of excitement in relation to the supposed unfriendly attitude of Great Britain had burned most fiercely. Now the bravery and patriotism of our people had made headway against the rebellion at home, and the skies looked brighter abroad.

Mr. Stetson—Does not England menace us on our frontier? What means her gathering army in Canada?

Mr. Phelps—It would be far more consistent to believe that it means defence of her own soil than invasion of ours. It is absurd to fear such an army as England has in Canada.

Mr. Stetson—But what means the increase of that army?

Mr. Alvord—I call the gentleman from Clinton to order! If these interruptions are suffered to be made, I desire to take a hand in.

Mr. Phelps continued—The idea of invasion from Canada, he repeated, was absurd. Is a nation of thirty-five millions to fear invasion from three millions? Is the stronger to tremble before and erect defences against the weaker? In case of war, which was more in danger of invasion, the States or Canada? He had no desire or intention to defend the British Government, but he did desire to counteract some of the feeling that has seemed to exist here, and which is as unbecoming our character as a brave people and a great nation, as it is harmful to our interests in the present distracted condition of our country.

FROM KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY JURYMEN—COMMUNICATION WITH NASHVILLE RESUMED, ETC.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Monday, March 3, 1862.

The Senate on the 1st, 19 to 1, passed a bill requiring all jurymen to take the following oath:

"I do swear that I have not, directly or indirectly, engaged or been in the service of the so-called Confederate States, or either of them, neither in a civil nor military capacity; nor in the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, neither in a civil nor military capacity; and that I have not, directly or indirectly, engaged in, counseled, advised, aided or abetted any rebellion or insurrection whatever against the United States or this State, so help me God;"

Requiring all Jury Commissioners to take the same oath with this addition:

"I will not select as a juryman any person whom I know, or have good cause to believe, has so engaged or been in, counseled, advised, aided or abetted such rebellion, insurrection or service, so help me God;"

Prescribing the several Judges' duties in the premises; rendering any Judge willfully failing to perform these duties liable to a fine of $1,000; declaring any one who shall swear falsely in taking the oaths, or shall willfully violate the same in any particular, guilty of perjury, and punishable therefor, and wholly disqualifying him to hold any office of honor, trust or profit thereafter. The law, swearing ministers before they solemnize marriage, subjects them for not taking the oath to a fine of not less than $50, nor more than $500. This law passed with but 2 nays in the Senate and 13 nays in the House. The House, on Saturday, by 62 to 12, passed a bill legalizing the suspension of specie payments in favor of those Banks which will agree to loan $100,000 to the people of each Congressional District; and rendering it lawful for those Banks to pay out, deal in and lend, at par value, notes of the United States Government, payable on demand.

Telegraphic communication between Louisville and Nashville is resumed, and the entire railroad may be in running order this or next week. PONTIAC.

EVACUATION OF MURFREESBORO—BELL AND BRECKINRIDGE—THE FIRST MAIL FROM NASHVILLE—ITEMS.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Tuesday, March 4, 1862.

Murfreesboro, Tennessee, was also abandoned on or before the 1st. McCook's advance, on the 26th ult., was several miles beyond Nashville, marching to Murfreesboro. I trust we can redeem not only the central, but also the lower tier of secession States, in ninety days, before the sickly yellow-fever season of the Gulf section.

Gen. Buell will assure the people of Tennessee, as he has the citizens of Nashville, of safety and protection, both in their persons and property. Gen. Andy Johnson is just the man to coöperate with Gens. Buell and Grant in restoring Tennessee to her former condition.

The reported insanity of John Bell, and beastial and besotted debauchery of J. C. B., are very likely true. You may hear any day of the former's death and the latter's suicide. For some time they have both been addicted to what Roger Hanson calls "indulgences in pleasure." Having captured Roger, we may be able to restrain and save him.

The first train from Nashville arrived here yesterday. The railroad to Nashville is reported completed, with the exception of the bridge over the Cumberland, which, you know, was destroyed by Floyd on the 18th ult. It was valued at $250,000. The wire bridge, also destroyed then by his order, was worth $150,000. The citizens of Nashville will never forgive "the great thief."

Twenty-five hogsheads of tobacco were received here yesterday by railroad, being the first receipt of tobacco from Southern Kentucky since the time of its invasion.

While loyal ladies here are toiling for our wounded, the Southern Rights ladies are toiling for their wounded and the Donelson prisoners. They have already sent hundreds of dollars and several new suits to Buckner.

The loyal ladies of Louisville acknowledge the receipt of six boxes of hospital clothing and stores for the sick soldiers of Kentucky, from the "Women's Central Relief Association" of New-York City, and of two boxes from Mrs. Dr. Parker and Mrs. George Robbins, of New-York City.

The last report of the loyal women of Bourbon sums up 382 articles of bedding and clothing, and countless sundries sent to the wounded at Donelson.

This city requests the Legislature to meet Kentucky's quota of the war-tax with State Bonds.

The Senate's Expatriation bill passed the House yesterday—45 to 36. PONTIAC.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York.

The following report has been received for the month of February, 1862:

	New-York Dispensary.	Northern Dispensary.	Eastern Dispensary	Demilt Dispensary.	N. Western Dispensary.	Grand Totals.
No. of Male Patients	,406	679	968	1,083	514	4,649
No. of Female Patients	2,386	1,124	1,331	1,534	57	6,942
Totals	3,792	1,803	2,299	2,617	1,091	11,582
Treated at Dwellings	759	387	561	548	330	2,585
Treated at Dispensaries	3,033	1,416	1,728	2,069	761	9,007
Primary Vaccinations	128	115	181	198	77	699
Revaccinations	120	89	220	228	33	690
Whole No. Vaccinated	248	204	401	426	110	1,389
Number of Adults	2,872	1,232	1,078	1,317	913	7,412
Number of Children	920	571	1,211	1,300	178	5,180
No. of Native Patients	1,220	859	1,374	1,431	566	5,450
No. of Foreign Patients	2,572	944	915	1,216	525	6,072
No. sent to Hospital	390	15	111	33	14	563
Number of Deaths	36	7	23	32	6	94
Prescriptions dispen'd.	8,215	3,026	4,700	4,663	2,283	22,892

During the month of February, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicine were afforded gratuitously to 22,892 persons. The principal causes of death were typhoid fever, pnuemonia, phthisis, scarlet fever. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system. Among the most important were scarlatina, rubiola, patressis, rheumatics.

CLIPPINGS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

RICHMOND UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

From the Richmond Examiner.

The President has placed Richmond under the protection of martial law. If the entire Southern Confederacy were at this moment under that law, there would be a benefit to its cause, to its Government, and to every single citizen of its population. Under the operation of that law the Southern country may be defended. But under the rules of State Governors and Legislatures that duty is impossible. We hope the time has come when the Confederate Executive and Congress will recollect that there is one right paramount to all others—the right of self-preservation; one obligation superior to every consideration—that of protecting this country in time of invasion. For its fulfillment the Government must assume, without hesitation, all the power that is necessary. The least attention to what is passing daily in the Legislature of Virginia is enough to satisfy every candid mind that no measures adequate to the occasion will be manufactured by the lawyers and the country politicians in time to be of real service.

If the Southern Confederacy intends to occupy itself with statutes and amendments, with discussions and deliberations, with speeches to show that this cannot be done and that cannot be done, because there is no power and no constitutionality, the country is lost. What are needed now are peremptory orders and sternly-enforced obedience. Let the Legislatures, Senates and Conventions legalize hereafter what must be done for the salvation of all; or, if they will not, let courts punish the glorious crime when arms no longer overawe them. Oh! that we had in the War Department the man who dares to take the responsibility—the fearless man, who would throw considerations of self to the winds—who would raise the armies needed, organize them for absolute obedience, strike opposition powerless, deal to every domestic traitor a sudden death, burn every shred of cotton and tobacco that the enemy approaches, make a cinder-heap of every city that admits him. They would get their authority—they would find their justification—they would read their law, in the hearts of a people saved from utter ruin and degradation.

The first operation of martial law has been the arrest of half a dozen notorious traitors who call themselves "Unionists." The invader has counted much on the promises of these miscreants. Their number has been greatly exaggerated both here and elsewhere. If the facts are examined by the light of reason, the conclusion will be arrived at, that there are not fifty Unionists in Richmond. But one man that halloos makes more noise than five hundred that remain silent; so, after a disaster, these creatures contrive, by their odious joy, to render themselves more apparent than multitudes of depressed patriots. Few as they are, they do incalculable mischief to the spirit of our people, and give enormous encouragement to the enemy.

In case matters came to the worst, and Virginia should be occupied by the Federal troops, no one can doubt but that these unnatural villains would riot in the persecution, insult, cruelty, confiscation, imprisonment and ignominious death of the best, the bravest, the most honorable and estimable citizens of this city and State. No one who knows them or knows human nature, can think that they have devoted their existence to Yankee predominance, and pocketed in cowardly silence, year after year, the disappointments, the mortifications, the affronts which their course deserved and secured, without treasuring up a mint of malignity against their countrymen. Now that the law has at length clutched them, let it not permit them to escape in triumph as so many others have done. If we fall, let us take care that it shall not be in their hands; if we are beaten, let us so provide that they shall not enjoy the spectacle; if our families are compelled to fly, let us be sure that they shall not be the blood-hounds on the track.

THE TOBACCO AND COTTON QUESTION.

SHALL THE CROPS BE BURNED?

In the "Confederate" Senate, on Saturday, March 1, Mr. Henry, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the following bill:

A Bill to Regulate the Destruction of Property under Military Necessity.

Section 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That the military authorities of the Confederate army are hereby authorized to destroy cotton, tobacco, military and naval stores, or other property, of any kind whatever, that might be of use to the enemy, when necessary to prevent the same, or any part thereof, from falling into the hands of the enemy.

Sec. 2. That all owners of cotton and tobacco are prohibited from moving the same into any military district, without permission of the military authorities of said district, on penalty of having the same destroyed by the said military authorities, at the loss of the owners thereof.

Sec. 3. That the owners of tobacco and cotton who shall destroy the same, when necessary, to prevent said cotton and tobacco from falling into the hands of the enemy, shall be indemnified for the loss in the same manner as if those articles had been destroyed by the military authorities: *Provided*, full proof is made of the value of said property so destroyed, and of the necessity of its destruction, to prevent it falling into the possession of the enemy.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Haynes presented a substitute to the bill, which was also ordered to be printed. It is as follows:

Section 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States do enact*, That all citizens of the Confederate States who are or shall be owners of any cotton, rice, sugar, tobacco, corn, wheat, flour, bacon, pork or beef, or other agricultural products useful to the enemy, shall, whenever necessary to prevent said articles from falling into his possession, burn or otherwise destroy the same: *Provided*, That by ordinary diligence it shall be impracticable for said owners to transport said articles to some place of safety within the State.

Sec. 2. That in the event said articles cannot be transported as aforesaid, and it shall become necessary to destroy them as provided in the first section of this act, then upon full proof by the owners of said articles before the Court of Claims of the Confederate States—first, of the quality and value of said articles; secondly, of the impracticability, by ordinary diligence and reasonable cost, to transport said articles as hereinbefore provided; and thirdly, of the necessity to destroy the said articles to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, the said owners shall be entitled to judgment for the value of said articles, to be satisfied out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

DESTRUCTION ADVISED.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Owing to the crowded state of our columns, we have been unable to give the proper notice to the important proceedings of the cotton and tobacco planters on the question of burning such portions of the cotton and tobacco in the Southern Confederacy as may at any time be in danger of falling into the hands of the Federalists. Upon the main question of doing this the Southern sentiment is unanimous. As to that proposition of making the Government the purchaser of all these staples in the country, there will be a difference of opinion. There can be no doubt, however, that some plan may readily be adopted to accomplish the object of keeping these staples out of the hands of the enemy.

It is proper that some plan should be concurred in by the planters and the Government; but of one thing we are satisfied, and that is, even in the absence of any plan, there is patriotism enough among the people to burn up all the cotton and tobacco that is likely to fall into the enemy's hands. It would be the most suicidal folly to permit the Yankees to get a single bale of cotton or a pound of tobacco that can be burned before he gets it. The people are all convinced of this, and will destroy all if necessary. They will burn as the enemy approaches, and if he overruns the country, they will burn it all. But this noble spirit is the best sign that the enemy cannot overrun the country. A people ready to make such sacrifices cannot be conquered—their country cannot be overrun by an invading army.

Independent of the spirit of resistance such a people must exhibit, the fact that the enemy will only seize ashes and smouldering ruins, instead of the millions of dollars he expects to acquire by overrunning the land, will have a potent effect upon him. Nothing could be so delightful to his expectations as the appropriation to his own use of so much wealth that *did not belong to him*; nothing could so grieve and sadden his heart as to be deprived of it.

The burning of our staples will have another good effect. It will teach the people of Europe how much in earnest we are. They will understand from it that the South will never give up these staples to the Yankees, and that, through their invasion, the foreign manufactories can never be supplied with cotton. They will learn what a mistake they have made in respecting a blockade that is not efficient; but one that has deprived them of that cotton which may now be destroyed, and the destruction of which must greatly prolong and increase commercial and manufacturing embarrassments and distresses.

AN APPEAL.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

There are now in this city and vicinity hundreds of citizens exempt, by age or disease, from military duty, who are ready and anxious to defend their homes and household goods from desecration by the invading Northern hordes; or, if need be, to die in the effort to repel them from the Capital of the Old Dominion. This class of persons are physically unable to go through the fatiguing routine of infantry drill or camp duty. They can, however, be formed into companies, battalions and regiments, and, after being properly instructed in the use of loading and firing their shot-guns and rifles, be made as effective as any other arm of the service in repelling an invasion or participating in a street fight, every house proving a fortification and every window a port-hole through which to point their weapons and shower their missiles upon the enemy.

These companies, after being properly drilled, may be held as a reserve, and to be called out only when their services are needed. Each command should be assigned to some particular battery, and whenever the enemy approaches the citizens should be called out, and placed in the rifle-pits, where their shot-guns would play havoc with the advancing foe.

Relieved of all camp duty, the old and the crippled would be entirely effective in defending the batteries and protecting their homes.

We would invoke the attention of the proper authorities to the fact that, in the opinion of experienced naval officers, piles driven at the bottom of a stream are of little or no use in obstructing channels. They could be easily removed or sawed off, as they were in the Savannah River. The most efficient mode is to sink vessels loaded with stone, and to construct bomb-proof batteries on the shore commanding the place where the obstructions are placed, and others further back, to prevent a landing of troops."

GEN. BUTLER'S EXPEDITION.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of Feb. 21, says:

"Sergeant Rice, of one of our batteries on the sea coast, brought to the city this morning, on the *Oregon*, three prisoners, who were captured by some of the artillerists, in a yawl, off Mississippi City. The prisoners were a sergeant and two privates, who represent that they belong to Gen. Butler's body guard of horse, who came from Boston in the *Constitution*. They professed to be very sick of Ship Island, and were probably in the act of deserting. They report that there are about 4,000 infantry and four or five hundred horses on the island, under the command of Gen. Phelps, and that they are waiting the arrival of Gen. Butler o commence operations. The horses brought to the island had all died, and there was a great deal of distress in the army, the water used by the troops being of the most unwholesome and distasteful character, and that great dissatisfaction exists among the men. There are several frigates and gunboats lying off the island."

The same paper, of Feb. 22, says:

"A few days ago, Capt. Ward, of the small schooner *Wilder*, of Mobile, in attempting to escape through the blockading fleet in the Sound, was captured and detained as a prisoner on one of the enemy's ships. He succeeded, however, in escaping in a small boat, and got ashore at Pass Christian. Capt. Ward's account of the enemy confirms that of the three prisoners or deserters, who were sent over from Pass Christian yesterday, in charge of a detachment under Sergt. Poindexter, formerly of this city. The deserter's names are Van Benthuysen, a young man formerly of this city, and very respectably connected here, who states that he enlisted in a regiment as the only means by which he could escape from the North; Horton, a Yankee; and Clifford, an Englishman.

These men represent that they were members of the corps known as the Mounted Rangers, who were enlisted as a body-guard for Gen. Butler. This is the corps about which Gen. Butler and Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts, had a quarrel, the merits of which becoming known to the men, they do not consider themselves legally enlisted, and are very much dissatisfied. The Mounted Rangers came out in the last trip of the *Constitution*, and are one hundred and eighteen in number. They brought their horses with them, but they have all died except five.

The following are the troops now on the island: Twelfth Maine, Col. Shipley; Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, Col. Jones, of Connecticut; Manning's Battery, 200 men and eight pieces.

To these were added, by the last arrival of the *Constitution*, the Eastern Bay State Regiment, Lieut.-Col. French, and the Mounted Rangers before referred to.

These are all the land forces on the Island. They are all under the command of Gen. Phelps, who is known on the Island as Asa, and on the mainland as Proclamation Phelps.

There are in the Sound three gunboats, of light draft, to wit: The *Kanawha*, 5 guns; the *Scioto*, 5, and the *Santiago*, 7. The *Niagara*, the *New-London* and several smaller vessels are also off the Island. There are many sick on the Island, and the *Constitution*, on her return trip, took three hundred disabled or invalid soldiers.

The long delay of Butler in reaching his command, and the discomforts of their camp, rendered the soldiers on Ship Island quite dissatisfied.

COL. THOS. R. R. COBB.

Col. T. R. R. Cobb, of the Georgia Legion, says the Athens *Banner*, of Feb. 26, arrived in this place on Friday evening last. He has issued the following proclamation:

Georgians!—A few months must decide the fate of the South—independence or vassalage. The successful armies of the North are at the doors of our State. Shall we welcome them as becomes the true men of a great State?

I am authorized by the President to accept additional troops into my Legion, until it shall consist of five thousand men. Of these there will be one regiment of cavalry, four of infantry, and one battalion of artillery. Each will be organized by the election of field officers. The rendezvous of the new troops will be Atlanta, where companies will be received and mustered into service as rapidly as they are ready. Accoutrements, tents and rations will be supplied at once, and arms as rapidly as possible. In the meantime, ordinary rifle and shot-guns will be received and paid for. The Legion increased will operate on the Southern line, either in Georgia, Tennessee or Carolina. For two weeks I shall be in Athens, where I will be glad to receive personal or written communications, and to answer all inquiries.

THOS. R. R. COBB, Colonel Georgia Legion.

THE BATTLE OF ROANOKE.

The Richmond *Examiner* has the following in connection with the Roanoke Island affair: An authentic anecdote of Maj. Hugh W. Fry has reached us, and is so thoroughly characteristic of the man, that we cannot forbear giving it publicity. During the heat of the conflict, Maj. Fry, with a battalion of infantry, was conveyed to the island to reinforce its defenders. Upon debarking from the steamer upon Roanoke, Maj. Fry jocularly exclaimed: "All passengers for Fort Warren will please take the coaches on the left-hand side." The sally provoked a general outburst of laughter, but within two hours afterward the joke was proven to have been prophetic; the jocose Major and his companions were all ticketed for Fort Warren.

From Saturday, the day of the surrender of Roanoke, till the following Wednesday, Major Fry was confined in a room in the house of Dr. Ritters on the island. In this room the Major discovered a portion of a keg of powder, the private property of Dr. Ritters. On Wednesday morning, understanding that he was that day to be received on shipboard, the Major took about twenty pounds of the powder, and rolling it in a sheet made a sort of cartridge, and rammed it up the pipe of a stove that stood in the room. In the course of an hour after completing this job, the Major was removed, and his mind being otherwise occupied, thought little more of it. From some of our wounded who had been left at Elizabeth City, and who arrived here last night, we are informed that one rainy day last week the Yankees, for the first time, built a fire in the stove. In a few minutes the explosion took place, blowing the house to ruin, and killing and wounding fifteen or twenty Yankees. The accuracy of the above is beyond question.

MORE ARRESTS OF UNION MEN.

Mr. Charles Kraus, one of the city night-watch, says the Richmond *Examiner* of March 3, was arrested yesterday evening and locked up in "Castle Godwin." The cause of his arrest was his declaring himself a Union man. He is reported to have said that he had a knife with which he fought in the Florida war, and that he would die by it, on his own floor, before he would go against the Union.

Augustus O. Brummell was arrested on suspicion. He formerly belonged to Capt. Kirby's company, joined the Wise Legion, and was captured by the Yankees. Afterwards he was released on parole to seek an exchange. After his term had expired he went to Norfolk, and then returned to this city, stating that Gen. Wool had granted him an extension of parole. He was also incarcerated.

FORT DONELSON.

From the Helena (Ark.) Note Book, Feb. 21.

The fall of Fort Donelson is one of the severest blows which has befallen the Confederacy. Its fall has broken the lines of Gen. Johnston, and caused him to retreat. No General has acquitted himself with more skill and honor than has Gen. Pillow. He fought numbers treble that of his own, and his gallant men left their breastworks and charged upon those of the enemy, with the cool assurance of "Napoleon's Old Guard." It is said that Gen. Beauregard remarked, when he heard the particulars of the Fort Donelson fight, "that Gen. Pillow had fought the greatest battle of this continent." His courage no one questions, and his energy is as untiring as his aspirations are high.

GEN. PILLOW'S REPORT.

Gen. Pillow has published his official report of the battle of Fort Donelson. He says that our force consisted of about 12,000 men; that the army fought with the greatest gallantry, and that he was desirous of fighting his way out, but Gen. Buckner contended that three-fourths of the army would be lost in an effort of that kind, and that there could be no necessity to sacrifice so many men to save the remaining one-fourth. The command was then turned over to Gen. Buckner, who surrendered—Gens. Pillow and Floyd, with a portion of their commands, retreating from the field.

A STATEMEET FROM PILLOW'S AID.

The following is an account of the battle at Fort Donelson, furnished by Major W. H. Haynes, of Holmes County, Missouri, who was acting aid to Gen. Pillow:

The fighting commenced on Wednesday, and lasted four days.

On Saturday, the attack was opened at 5 o'clock A. M., by our extreme left, on the enemy's right, by Gen. Pillow's Division, consisting of the following forces: Col. Reynolds' Twenty-sixth Mississippi Regiment, under command of Col. Baldwin; the Twenty-sixth Tennessee, Col. Simington's Brigade, composed of the First and Third Mississippi, the Eighth Kentucky, and the Seventh Texas, the latter regiments being ordered forward to reinforce the former after the fight commenced.

All of these sustained heavy losses except the Third Mississippi, which lost only three men killed. No field officers, however, were killed.

Gen. Floyd's Brigade, consisting of three regiments, were engaged in the thickest of the fight. Their loss was very great, one of the regiments, (the Thirty-sixth Virginia,) only 350 strong, losing 74 killed. They stood the brunt of the battle.

Col. Drake's Fourth Mississippi Regiment was also engaged. The casualties not known, though the field officers are safe.

Gen. Pillow, in commencing the attack, was to have received the coöperation of Gen. Buckner, who was expected to attack the enemy's left wing simultaneously with his (Pillow's) attack on the right. Buckner was not ready, and caused considerable delay, which gave the enemy time to form his line of battle and offer stouter resistance. During the battle Col. Roger Hanson's Second Kentucky Regiment was ambuscaded by four Federal regiments, and suffered severely. Col. Hanson was taken prisoner, but was not injured, as reported. Major Hewett received a slight wound in the nose.

The enemy commenced the fight on Wednesday with 30,000 men. By Saturday night it was officially ascertained that they had been reinforced to 52,000, when a council-of-war was called, and it was decided to capitulate.

Gen. Pillow was opposed to surrendering, thinking it best for the whole army to cut its way through the Federal lines.

Our informant says that in the attack by the gunboats, on Friday, one was sunk and two disabled, Capt. Ross' battery of a 128-pounder doing the most efficient service.

Our loss is estimated by Major Haynes to be 500 killed and 1,500 wounded—1,100 having been brought from the field.

Brig.-Gen. Bushrod R. Johnson and Gen. A. Heiman, late of the Tenth Tennessee Regiment, were taken prisoners with Gen. Buckner. The number of men in the army that surrendered was not less than 12,000.

AN INDEPENDENT ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

A curious case is on trial before the Confederate Commissioner at Richmond. The following testimony explains it sufficiently:

"Mr. Lewis Hoyer, lithographist, and Messrs. Tinsley and Ashby, clerks in the Treasury Department, were sent for and sworn.

Messrs. S. G. Tinsley and J. W. Ashby deposed severally, that it was their business to sign Treasury notes, and that the signatures on the $100 note before the Commission were forgeries.

The forgery of Mr. Tinsley's name was admirably well executed, but Mr. Ashby's signature was a botch.

Mr. Hoyer deposed—I am one of the proprietors of the lithographic establishment where the Treasury notes are printed; early Tuesday morning one of the boys came from the office to my house, and told me the office had been broken open and the stones tampered with; that some one had been printing with the ten and hundred dollar stone during the night; when I got to the office I found that the gum and ink, in which it is the practice to roll the stones before leaving them at night, had been removed, and that one of the piles of paper or blank notes had been disturbed; it is the practice to keep the unprinted paper loose in the room; there were in that room, but under the screws, which were locked, about two millions of dollars in printed notes; an unsuccessful effort had evidently been made to get at these notes; this note is not well printed; it bears the marks of having been done in haste; without an inventory, which Mr. Slocum intends taking, we can't tell how many notes have been stolen; there is but one key to the office, which used to be kept by Emil Thume, a boy, who stays at Geese's, the foreman—but as Emil got to the office too late, Wm. H. Beal, one of the printers, has for the last two weeks been keeping the key; Beal resides on Broad-street; I don't know where he keeps the key.

Commissioner—That's a bad arrangement about the key; the office was entered by cutting out the sash in the door, and unbarring the door on the inside and then breaking the lock.

The Prisoner's Statement—I am a member of Capt. Hiram Dickinson's company, the Jackson Guard; I arrived in Richmond at half-past eleven o'clock, from Roanoke Island; Wednesday evening I met a member of the McCulloch Rangers, who belongs to the same regiment I do, and asked him to lend me some money; he handed me a hundred dollar note and told me if I would get it changed he would lend or give me fifteen dollars till I should get paid off; I took the note in to Mr. Guvernator and he changed it, and I gave Pridget his money, retaining fifteen dollars; I was surprised when arrested by Goodrick.

The Commissioner adjourned the case until to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

From Mr. Slocum, the clerk who has charge of the lithographic establishment, we learned that a first-rate workman might, with one lithographic stone, print 700 notes in a day, while an ordinary workman would not print more than 400. Mr. Slocum also informed us that the man who made use of the stones and presses Monday night must have had some knowledge of the lithographic art; and said that, although he had no actual proof, he was morally convinced that he knew who the men were who had perpetrated the robbery and the forgeries.

RESOLUTIONS.

The entire page of the *Examiner* is occupied with official copies of resolutions passed by the rebel Congress and approved by Jeff. Davis. Among them we notice a resolution authorizing "the transfer of funds to foreign parts," enabling the State of Missouri "to elect members of the House of Representatives," "thanks to Price," thanks to Polk, Pillow and Cheatham "for their gallantry at the battle of Belmont;" empowering the President to appoint one or more officers "to aid him to sign commissions in the army;" "to reward the loyalty of the principal chief of the Seminole nation," John Jumper by name, by conferring upon him the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, a uniform, a sabre and a Maynard rifle, "with a plentiful supply of ammunition for the same.

McCLELLAN'S GENERALSHIP.

From the Memphis Avalanche.

The indications seem to be that Gen. McClellan is showing himself capable of vast combinations, and to have the power possessed by few—the skillful management of a vast army. It is useless to delude or cheat ourselves. We have a powerful enemy to meet—great in numbers, with selected and brave and experienced commanders. McClellan has been purifying the command—dismissing weak and incompetent men—and now he has a well-appointed command; his soldiers well drilled, brave and gallant. We must put forth our best men, and quickly. We must put the right men in the right place.

BEN. McCULLOCH.

The following is a copy of Ben. McCulloch's proclamation to the citizens of Western Arkansas, issued Feb. 18:

The troops under Gen. Price and myself are falling back before a superior force to the Boston Mountain. Thousands of Federal hirelings are within the line of your State, whilst hundreds of men remain at home, notwithstanding their services are needed. Let every man turn out and form companies, and rally to meet the invading enemy. Rally at once, or it will be too late.

BENJ. McCULLOCH, Brigadier-General.

RICHMOND MARKETS.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Feb. 28, quotes Exchange on New-York at 6@6½—nominal; Gold at 50c. premium, silver at 40; Confederate Bonds of the $100,000,000 issue at 99@99½; Tennessee Bonds at 60. Apples at $10@$12 per barrel; Butter at 35c.@45c. per pound; Cotton, 10c.@10½c.; Rio Coffee, 70c.@75c., and scarce; Potatoes, $1 25@$1 50 per bushel; Salt, $35 for Liverpool—small quantities, in Lynchburgh, can be purchased at $36 per sack. Other articles are quoted in proportion.

ITEMS FROM TENNESSEE.

SHARPSHOOTERS.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of Feb. 26 has the following paragraphs:

We learn that some of our citizens are preparing for effective service on the Tennessee River. They will go out in squads of not more than five or six. Each man is a practiced shot, with a rifle at long range, and each will go prepared with not less than one hundred rounds. They will take with them nothing but ground coffee, relying upon the citizens and their guns for food. They propose, in these small squads, to guard the Tennessee River. They will take their opportunities from behind trees, logs, and in the narrow bends of the river, to pick off the Lincoln pilots. They can plank a Minie ball in a sheet of foolscap paper, at a distance of 600 yards; and we venture the assertion that such a corps of sharpshooters will be as great a terror to the enemy's boats as our gunboats were at Fort Donelson. Let each county bordering on the Tennessee River, in West Tennessee, send a squad of such men on this duty, and the pilots will soon refuse to ascend a stream where death awaits them behind any big tree. A man may face a known or seen danger; but when he cannot divine how, from what quarter, and at what moment the arrow may be sped, he will shrink from it with an unaccountable dread. Let our people feel, in this war, that any defence is lawful, and our cause must be successful.

ESTIMATE OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

We have no special list of the killed, wounded and prisoners at Fort Donelson, but there was immense slaughter on both sides! The Federal loss is estimated at 6,000 killed and wounded. Our loss is also large—probably 1,500 killed and wounded. The general opinion seems to number the Confederate loss by surrender about 10,000 of our brave and best men, and at their head Gen. Buckner, one of the best men in our army. He is really a great man. Our prisoners passed Paducah *en route* to Alton, Ill., full of spirit—shouting for Jeff. Davis and the Southern Confederacy! Who does not almost desire to lighten their burdens, by dividing them? We almost feel so. Who does not feel willing to fight on in faith and hope, as they have done?

NATIONAL PRISONERS.

We visited the Lincoln soldiers, now prisoners of the Confederate Government in this city, yesterday evening, and found that all seemed as cheerful as men well could, situated as they now are. Their quarters were comfortable, and they said they had plenty to eat, and warm places to sleep. Capt. Suffrans spares nothing that will satisfy them.

A COTTON STAMPEDE.

A large amount of cotton has been shipped from this port to—we don't know where—but we hope to a haven of safety; and especially do we hope so if the owner don't think Memphis the safest!

THE MILITIA.

The Knoxville *Register*, alluding to Gov. Harris' proclamation calling out the whole militia force in Tennessee to take the field against the "Yankee invaders"—the Governor proposing to command in person—says:

"We think that Knox County can turn out at least 2,000 men capable of bearing arms. The 15,000 Enfield rifles, received a few days since in New-Orleans, have been ordered to Tennessee. The militia ordered out can bring, we believe, as many more rifles and shot guns with them. Tennessee is not subjugated, and cannot be, if her citizens respond to the Governor's call."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Two spans of the Tennessee River bridge at Danville are floating down the Mississippi, having passed Columbus.

John C. Breckinridge's command is attached to Gen. Johnston's Division.

The *Appeal* of the 20th says that from reported movements of the Federal troops above it is inclined to believe that an attack is imminent at Columbus Forces are being landed just below Mayfield Creek, and other manœuvres look suspicious. The *Appeal* had every confidence in the ability of Gens. Beauregard and Polk to hold the position. Beauregard left Corinth, Miss., on a special train, on the 13th, for Columbus.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Deserters must be becoming numerous in Richmond, if the following advertisement affords any ground for judging:

Adjutant-General's Office,
Richmond, Feb. 26, 1862.

Special Orders No. 46.—XIV.—Hereafter no rewards will be paid for the apprehension of deserters.

By command of the Secretary of War,

JNO. WITHERS, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

Another advertisement says: "Having discovered that certain agents in Richmond are speculating upon the patriotism of Men from other States, who are willing to join the Southern army as substitutes, I have determined to open an agency office to aid such men in getting places, and the highest prices, without charge to either party. I offer my services gratuitously, for the good of the Southern cause, and with the hope of protecting all men who are ready to serve their country against imposition. All men in Virginia over 45 years of age, and men from other States, can be substituted, and will be paid $350 to $400 to join the Richmond volunteer companies now being formed."

The people of Augusta, Ga., are taking vigorous measures to obstruct the river below their city with infernal machines, to blow up the Yankee gunboats, should they attempt to and succeed in passing the Savannah batteries.

The Nashville *Banner* states that the Cumberland River has not been so high as it now is since 1848. The back-water has turned hundreds of families out of house and home, and much suffering has been the consequence. Communication with the country is restricted by the destruction of railroad and turnpike bridges. The water commenced receding on the 26th.

It appears that the cotton received in New-Orleans was taken there under a permit. The owners of the cotton agree to let it be exchanged for arms. They receive no pay for it until the close of the war.

LAW REPORTS.

Murder on Shipboard.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

William Henry Hawkins, the steward of the ship *Lammergeyer*, was put on trial charged with murdering the captain of the ship with an axe. Mr. Spencer appeared as counsel for the prisoner, who is a colored man. The vessel was on her way from London to this country. The first mate, the carpenter, and the cook, were examined as witnesses to testify to the facts. Mr. Chilton was also examined to prove that certain stains on the prisoner's clothes were stains of blood. No evidence whatever was offered by the prisoner.

Judge Shipman's charge to the jury contained a statement of the main facts sworn to by the witnesses, and we accordingly give it in full, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Jury: The defendant stands charged with the murder of Capt. Adams, on board the American ship *Lammergier*, on the high seas, on the 29th of September last. It appears from the evidence that the defendant was steward of the ship, and, although no one saw him commit the offence, yet the District-Attorney claims that he has presented to you conclusive evidence of his guilt. The District-Attorney insists that the undisputed evidence shows that the deceased and the prisoner, on the morning before the alleged murder, had some difficulty while the Captain was at his breakfast; that the Captain threatened the prisoner, and finally struck him with a belaying pin, having thrown a vinegar bottle at him, although no considerable injury was inflicted. There was, the witnesses say, a slight difficulty at dinner. It also appears, if the jury credit the witnesses, Miller and Morris, that the prisoner was enraged at the treatment he received, and more than once during the day threatened to violently assault the Captain, if not to take his life, using, in one instance, the remark that he, the prisoner, was the last man he would ever strike. The language, as stated by Miller, is, that he, the prisoner, "would cut his G— d—d guts out that night, or the first chance; I am bound to kill him;" or words to that effect.

The same afternoon (the day before the murder) Morris, the colored cook, who testifies with great strictness and apparent simplicity, says the prisoner came to him, and complained of the Captain, saying that he (prisoner) was the last man he would ever beat, and that he would cut his guts out if he ever got a chance. The witnesses state that the prisoner's stateroom was in the after house, and not very far from the Captain's; that the prisoner occupied his room that night; that the Captain was on deck about 5 o'clock Sunday morning, and then retired to his stateroom. None of the witnesses saw the deceased after that, till he was found, in his stateroom, between half-past 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, with his head cut open, and in a dying condition.

Now it is important for the Jury to examine somewhat minutely the evidence which covers the time between 5 o'clock and the time when the body of the Captain was found mortally wounded.

The mate, Mr. Stetson, says he himself retired at nearly 5 o'clock—the second mate taking his watch on deck.

That as he retired to his room he heard the Captain say to the second mate, "Call him at 5 o'clock every morning as long as you are aboard of the ship, and remember and pass the order to Mr. Stetson to do the same." Who was to be called at 5 o'clock, does not appear by any direct proof, but the learned District-Attorney insists, that the circumstances clearly indicate the prisoner as the man, whom the deceased ordered to be called at 5 o'clock.

Morris, the cook, says that the prisoner was up about five o'clock, and came to the galley and got a cup of coffee, and returned to the cabin; that, at about six o'clock, he came to the galley again, and told the cook what he was going to have for breakfast, and returned again to the cabin; that, at about half-past six, he came again to the galley, and brought some ham, and returned to the cabin; that, at about half-past seven, he came again, the third time, to the galley, and brought some eggs, and again returned to the cabin; that, in about ten minutes, he returned again, and brought the hatchet, wrapped up in a table-cloth, and laid it down on the cook's dresser, asking him to return it to the carpenter. The cook asked the prisoner why he did not return it himself. He replied that he had not time—he wanted to go aft and get breakfast ready for the captain. The cook says that the ax or hatchet was wet, when he took it out of the table-cloth, and appeared to have been washed, both the ax itself and the handle.

The carpenter says that he saw the prisoner about six o'clock, and that about seven he (the prisoner) came to his (the carpenter's) room and asked for a hatchet to open a box of eggs, which he gave him, and which was afterward returned by the cook, and was wet, as stated by the latter, when it was returned.

The carpenter states that, after the cook returned the axe the prisoner came to his room and asked if the cook had returned it. He was told he had.

The prisoner than asked the carpenter if he would not like a little whisky, and promised to bring him some. Here, according to the carpenter, occurred a most extraordinary conversation which deserves the closest attention of the jury. The carpenter says the prisoner appeared at this time very much excited, and as if he had been drinking, and asked him if he was a Freemason; that he told him he was; that the prisoner then said he had taken the first degree as a Mason, and that he (the carpenter) must stand by him as a brother; that he replied he would as long as he behaved like a brother; that then prisoner said, "If you are ever called up about the hatchet, remember I got it to open a case of eggs."

Now, it is for the jury to say what explanation can be given of this extraordinary language of the prisoner. It not unfrequently happens that innocent people, when charged, or when suffering from fear of being charged with crime, resort to silly and foolish devices to divert suspicion from them. But they must first *know* that a crime has been committed, before their fears can be excited, and before they seek to elude suspicion. And here let us inquire what was there in the prisoner's mind which induced him to anticipate that the carpenter might be called up about the hatchet, and if he was to impress upon him the importance of remembering that he borrowed it to open the case of eggs? It is for the jury to say whether or not the conclusion naturally follows, that the prisoner at that moment *knew* the captain had been murderously assaulted, and that, as some one would be charged with the murder, he was anxious to fortify himself against suspicion. Now if he *knew* that a murder had been committed, why did he not make it known, if he was not the perpetrator?

It might be suggested that the prisoner would not have been so foolish, if he was guilty; but it is proper to remark it has occasionally happened that guilty parties have betrayed themselves by some remark which disclosed a knowledge which could only have been derived from a participation in the guilty deed.

Without dwelling longer upon the facts, I submit the case to the jury. They will have little difficulty in coming to the conclusion that a cold-blooded murder was committed.

They will then inquire, "Did the prisoner commit it?" The learned District-Attorney claims that the evidence proves the charge—that a motive has been shown—that threats have been proved—that a guilty knowledge of the murder followed by efforts to avert suspicion, and that when arrested the prisoner did not protest his innocence, or express any surprise whatever. If you are satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that he committed the offence, you must find him guilty. By a reasonable doubt I do not mean every possible doubt that fanciful speculation can suggest, but a doubt founded in reason, and one that interferes with a clear, full and settled conviction of the prisoner's guilt.

Something has been said about the comparative value of direct and circumstantial evidence; it is sufficient to say that the law makes no distinction between these two classes of evidence. Good sense makes none. The jury are to be satisfied fully of the truth of the charge, and it makes no difference whether the evidence which carries them to a conclusion is direct or circumstantial. The latter may be as conclusive as the former.

The jury have a serious duty to perform and I doubt not will discharge it correctly. They will, of course, look to their judgments and not to their feelings, to guide them to a just verdict. If they are clearly satisfied of the prisoner's guilt, they will find him guilty, and leave all considerations of mercy to those who alone are empowered to dispense mercy. If they are not convinced of his guilt, but are in doubt, he is entitled to the benefit of that doubt, and therefore to be acquitted.

The jury, after a short absence, rendered a verdict of guilty.

The Separate Estate of Married Women—The Acts of 1848 and 1860 in Respect Thereto.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Mason, Clerke and Leonard.

Joseph B. Vandervoort vs. Edward S. Gould.—This was an action of ejectment, to recover the premises No. 18 Clinton-place, in this City.

The plaintiff claimed title under a lease from the defendant's wife, dated Nov. 1, 1855, for five years, at a rent of $1,500, payable quarterly. The defendant was the owner of the property, which he held under a Sailor's Snug-Harbor lease. The defendant in 1842 released all his interest in the premises to his father-in-law, Cornelius Dubois. Mr. Dubois subsequently, in the same year, assigned the lease to his daughter, the defendant's wife. A new lease was given her in 1852.

The defendant had occupied the house from 1835, but in March, 1855, an agreement for a separation between defendant and his wife was made. The Court below held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover possession of the premises as matter of law. That the question whether he was the real party in interest could not be raised, and that the only question for the jury was one of damages. The plaintiff obtained a verdict for the unexpired term of his lease, with $8,500 damages.

The defendant appealed on the ground that Mrs. Gould, in 1842, could not acquire a separate domicile from her husband, unless by proceedings in equity for a divorce for a cause which would justify a decree. That his consent that she should live separate from him would not authorize her to acquire a new domicile. That the acts of 1848–49 in regard to the separate estates of married women, did not confer upon the defendant's wife authority to execute a lease to the plaintiff. That the statute of 1849, whilst it confers the power of disposition by deed or devise, should be confined to after-acquired property. (Snyder *vs.* Snyder, 3 Barb., 621; Westervelt *vs.* Gregg, 2 Kern. 210.) Also that the third section of the Married Woman's act of March 20, 1860, declares that "any married woman *possessed* of real estate as her separate property, may bargain, sell and convey such property, and enter into any contract in reference to the same; *but no such conveyance or contract shall be valid without the assent, in writing, of her husband.* It was contended that this act, in effect, repealed the act of 1848, so far as it allows a married woman to convey alone, and to render void any prior conveyance without such assent. The respondents controverted these points.

Decision was reserved.

Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, and Wm. Curtis Noyes for appellants; B. T. Denning and Charles O'Conor for respondents.

A "Set-off" Set Aside.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Allen.

David Elston vs. John Patrick.—This action was brought to recover the sum of $408 33, the amount of two promissory notes made by the defendant in favor of the plaintiff.

The defendant set up, as a counter-claim, the following facts: That the defendant had rented of the plaintiff the lower loft of the store No. 58 Water-street; that the store was so constructed that the tenants of the plaintiff in the upper lofts were obliged to use a fall, and to come upon the defendant's premises for that purpose; that two of the tenants used the fall by the authority of the plaintiff, whereby the defendant was damaged in the use of his premises to the amount of $200, and this sum he claimed by way of a set-off to the claim of the plaintiff. The Court rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

Isaiah W. Sylvester for plaintiff; Millard & King for defendant.

Fourteenth-street Boarding-Houses and their Bills.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Ella Hall vs. Daniel G. Elliott.—This case was stated in the Times of March 6, since which time it has been on trial.

The action was to recover the rent of certain apartments in plaintiff's house in Fourteenth-street, let to defendant for six months, at $80 per week, but which he did not occupy but two weeks. The amount claimed was $1,695, but as the Court charged the jury that if they found for the plaintiff, she was only entitled to recover the difference between the amount due on her contract with the defendant and the amount for which she relet the apartments on his account—less the cost for board of defendant, had he remained—the verdict was only $500 for the plaintiff.

The defendant obtained the usual time in which to make a case for appeal.

G. R. Schieffelin and J. R. Whiting for plaintiff; Foster & Thompson and J. W. Gerard for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge McCunn.

Samuel Fry pleaded guilty to the charge of petit larceny in stealing some articles of clothing from Sarah Coddington. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Wm. Newton, who pleaded guilty to a charge of grand larceny in stealing various goods, valued at $49 12, from the residence of Mary Martin, No. 34 East Houston-street, on the 13th of February, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Wm. Thompson, convicted of burglary in the first degree, was remanded for sentence.

Frederick McAlpine pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny in stealing jewelry from Anna Francis, No. 33 Stuyvesant-street, to the value of $70. He was sent to the House of Refuge.

Caroline Miller, *alias* Smith, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in stealing a gold watch and chain, valued at $70, from Lemuel Covell, No. 45 Bond-street, on the 2d of January last. She was remanded for sentence.

Persone Pine pleaded guilty of grand larceny, in stealing harness from Henry Grimthal, of No. 17 Grand-street. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

John Wallace pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and two months.

Thomas Gould, convicted of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

James Rodiban and Thomas Foley, convicted of petit larceny, in picking the pocket of Sarah Sidney, in a Broadway stage, were sentenced to two years each in the Penitentiary.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Woolly vs. Smith et al.—Reference ordered to D. P. Ingraham, jr.

Abbott vs. American Hard Rubber Company et als.—Reference ordered to Hon. Jno. B. Haskin to hear, &c.

Leavitt, Receiver, &c. vs. Graham et als.—Order granted.

Wright vs. Mills et als.—Sureties are not sufficient.

Allen, &c. vs. Nichols et als.—Decree of sale signed.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Nortion, &c. vs. Burnham et als.—Motion denied, costs to abide events.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

Bacon vs. Bacon.—Order for temporary alimony and counsel fee granted.

Sundy vs. Feser.—Order of reference to Henry A. Mott, Esq.

Krafft vs. Laird.—Ordered that a commission issue, &c.

The New-York Belting and Packing Company vs. The Washington Insurance Company.—Order of substitution granted.

Harper et al vs. Miller et al.—Order of substitution.

Fielder et al. vs. Lakens et al.—Motion denied.

Camp vs. The Empire Stone Dressing Company.—Motion to discontinue denied, without costs.

The Same vs. The Same.—Motion denied, without costs.

Fisher vs. Fisher et al.—Order of substitution granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange... March 7, 1862

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	92⅞	20	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	90½
20,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	92⅝	100	Pac. M. S. Co...s60	93½
6,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	85½	10	do............	93⅞
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78..	88	115	do............	93⅞
2,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.b30	60½	250	do............	94
14,000	do............	60¼	50	do..........b10	93⅞
5,000	Mo. State 6s....	52½	100	do..........b60	94
10,000	do.........b30	53	25	do..........s30	93¾
25,000	do............	52¾	50	New-York Cen. R..	83⅝
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	96	100	Harlem R.........	12½
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 Convertible Bds.	103½	100	do..........b10	12½
			200	Reading Railroad..	41¼
2,000	Erie R. 3d M. Bs., 1883.......ex int.	92½	100	do.........s30.	41¼
			24	Mich. Cen. R.......	54½
1,000	Hud. R. S. F. Bs.	99	50	do............	54¾
1,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs	84	100	do............	54⅞
1,000	C., B.&Q.R. 8 ℘c.B	99½	1,065	do............	55
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M....	72⅞	100	do..........b60	55½
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	93½	15	do..........b30	55¼
500	do............	93¼	50	M.S. & N. I. R.....	24
5,000	do............	93	150	M.S.& N.I.G.S., b30	48¼
5,000	Ch.&N.W.S.F.Bs	87	250	do............	48
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d Mt..	47	50	do............	47⅞
1,000	Ch. & R. I. bds..	99¾	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	64½
5	Bank of New-York..	90	50	do..........b30	64¾
35,500	American Gold..	102	20	Clev. & Pitts. R....	18
20,000	do.........s30.	102	300	do............	18¼
5,000	do............	102⅛	100	do..........b30	18¼
5,000	do.........b30.	102¼	50	do............	18⅛
10,000	do.........s10.	102	300	Cle. & Tol. R.......	45½
10,000	do.........b10.	102⅛	100	do..........b30	45⅝
110	Erie R............	34¾	600	Chi. & R. I. R......	56⅜
50	do............	34⅞	11	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	20½
50	do..........b10	34⅞	100	do..........b30	21
50	Erie R. Pref.......	59	50	do............	20¾
150	do............	58⅞	10	Little Miami R......	95
50	do.........b30	59	200	Cumb. Coal Pref....	7¾

SECOND BOARD.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Reg	92¾	50	Erie Railway.......	34⅞
25,000	U. S. 6s, '81..Cou	92¾	150	do.........b10	35
15,000	do............	92¾	400	do.........b30	35
500	do............	92⅞	300	do............	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 5s, '65...	90	350	do............	[illegible]
500	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘c.N.	99¾	50	Erie R. Preferred..	59
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	60½	50	do............	[illegible]
5,000	Va. State 6s...s60	60	150	do.........s60	59
45,000	Mo. State 6s....	52⅞	100	Mich. Cen. R......	55
5,000	do.........s30	52¾	100	do............	55
3,000	Missouri St. 6s Iss. to Hn. & St. Jo. R.	64	25	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	48
			250	do............	48
1,000	Kentucky St. 6s..	88	300	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.b15	64¾
3,000	Tol. & W. 1st M..	77½	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R...	18¾
15,000	American Gold..	102⅛	500	do............	18¾
200	Bank of Commerce	86	100	Gal. & Chic. R......	[illegible]
6	Del. & H. Canal Co.	90	100	do..........b10	[illegible]
65	Pac. Mail St. Co...	94	100	Cle. & Tol. R....b15	45¾
10	N. Y. Central R...	83½	220	Chi. & Rock Isl. R..	[illegible]
25	Harlem R. Prefr'd..	30	25	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	21
200	Reading R.......s30	41¾			

Friday, March 7—P. M.

The Associated Banks of this City, in general meeting of their Presidents to-day, have recognized the United States Notes as the appropriate medium for making their daily exchanges and settlements with each other through the Clearing-House. They have resolved that the United States Notes should be deposited with the Government Sub-Treasury, under the recent act of Congress, on an interest of 5 ℘ cent. per annum, the Certificates of such Deposits being used in the daily settlements at the Clearing-House between the debtor and creditor Banks. The meeting to-day resolved to limit such deposits to $20,000,000, being four-fifths of the whole sum authorized by Congress to be received from the public at large at all the Sub-Treasuries on interest. The present demand United States Notes will at once be employed in this way; thus removing all questions as to whether or not these Notes are funds current in the business of the Banks, without waiting for the substitution of the regular legal-tender United States Notes, not yet prepared by the Department at Washington. The supplemental Treasury bill now passing through Congress will declare the present Notes in all respects a legal tender, besides reaffirming the discrimination in their favor for Custom-house payments. It affords us pleasure to report the judicious action of the Associated Bankers to-day. Besides securing to themselves the liberal interest of 5 ℘ cent. on the medium of daily settlements between each other, the arrangement anticipates what must have been done, under the act of Congress, on the appearance of the legal tender issue of United States Notes. The Association will be fortunate if they are enabled to place as much as $20,000,000 with the Sub-Treasury before a larger share than $5,000,000 is deposited by other parties. Of course the decision to-day removes all present obstacle to the easy working of the Money market. The probability is that 6 ℘ cent. will soon become the rule, rather than the exception, on loans on Stock collateral. To-day the figures were 6@7 ℘ cent. Gold remains dull at 102@102⅛ ℘ cent. Exchange 112⅞ ℘ cent.

The Stock Market is generally firm, although there is a repressed buoyancy on account of the pending military events on the Potomac. The impression made by the President's special message on the gradual emancipation of Slavery in the Border States, was decidedly favorable. It pleases the moderate men of all parties, while its bearing upon the prospective financial position of such States as Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, is esteemed to be important. At the Second Board, this afternoon, the bidding for Stocks improved ¼@½ ℘ cent., and the general closing was firm, after a fair amount of business in National, State and Railway Stocks. The shares of both classes of the Erie Company were in favor; the 6 ℘ cents of Missouri were ½ ℘ cent. better than yesterday, and New-York Central firm at 83⅜@83½ ℘ cent. The Western Shares were ¼@½ ℘ cent. better than in the forenoon. The following were about the latest figures:

New-York Central..	83½	Galena............	[illegible]
Erie.............	35⅛	Illinois Central......	64⅜
Erie Preferred......	58⅞	Mich. Southern......	24⅝
Toledo...........	45⅜	Mich. Guaranteed....	[illegible]
Rock Island.......	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central....	[illegible]	United States 6s, '81..	[illegible]

We are greatly indebted to Mr. [illegible] Price, President of the Oriental Bank, for a copy of his new edition (March, 1862,) of his Tables of Values, showing the relative worth of investments in all Funded Stocks, from 3 to 10 per cent. per annum, on half-yearly interest, from six months to fifty years. The publication of this edition has been called for by the mistaken object and consequent misapplication of the previous tables of the author, which were designed to show the *yearly*, in place of the half-yearly value of any given investment, whether the interest upon the same was paid quarterly or every six months. The importance and convenience of the present Book of Tables will be especially appreciated on account of the variety of Federal Securities now on the market. The exactness of the calculations of Mr. Price are proverbial in Banking and Exchange circles.

Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, March 7, 1862: Total receipts, $707,350; for Customs, $202,000; total payments, $530,493; total balance, $3,65[illegible].

The following were the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.........	90	Pacific............	[illegible]
Manhattan.........	125	Chatham...........	[illegible]
Merchants'........	9¾	Bank of the Republic..	[illegible]
Mechanics'........	98	Hanover...........	[illegible]
Union............	91	Irving............	[illegible]
America..........	100	Metropolitan.......	[illegible]
Phenix...........	92	Peoples'..........	[illegible]
Fulton...........	112	Market............	[illegible]
Butchers' & Drovers'	106	Nassau............	[illegible]
National..........	90	Shoe and Leather....	[illegible]
Merchants' Ex.....	75	Corn Exchange......	[illegible]
Seventh Ward......	110	Continental........	[illegible]
State of New-York..	88	St. Nicholas........	[illegible]
Commerce.........	85	Marine............	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bk. Ass'n.	80	Commonwealth.......	[illegible]
Broadway.........	125	New-York County....	[illegible]
Ocean............	70	Imp. & Traders'.....	[illegible]
Mercantile........	100	Park..............	[illegible]
American Exchange.	96		

The Railway Mortgages are generally steady, with a good demand for the leading descriptions:

N. Y. Cen. sixes......	95	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts..	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	90	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	[illegible]
N. Y. C. sixes, Sub....	90	N. Ind. Gosh. Line '6..	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..	103¾	M. S. & N. I. s. f., 7..	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. Con., '76...	102	P. R., 7 ℘ c., G't'd by..	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '68......	105¾	Ill. Cen., 7 ℘ c., '75..	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '64.....	99¾	T. H. & Alt'n 1sts 7..	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '79.....	100	T. H. & A. seconds 8..	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83......	92	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bs..	[illegible]
Erie fourths, '80.....	84	Chi. & N. W. s. f.....	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88......	75	C. & N. W. 1sts 2d series	[illegible]
Buf., N.Y. & E. firsts..	81	Chi. & N. W. seconds..	[illegible]
Hudson firsts, '69.....	105	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds..	[illegible]
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	98	Lack. & W. Bonds....	[illegible]
Hudson thirds, '75....	84	Tol. & Wab. firsts....	[illegible]
Hudson Con., '67.....	75	Tol. & Wab. seconds..	[illegible]
Harlem firsts, '69-'73..	99½	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bonds	[illegible]
Harlem seconds, '64...	92	Mil. & P. Du C. 1sts..	[illegible]
Mich Cen. 8 ℘ c., '69-72	96¼	Gal. & Chi. firsts....	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. s. f. 8 ℘ c. '82,	102¾	Gal. & Chi. seconds...	[illegible]
C., B. & Q. R., 8 ℘ c. firsts	99	Clev. & Tol. s. f.....	[illegible]

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, for the week ending March 6, and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Entered at the port...	$845,263	$1,110,028	[illegible]
Thrown on market...	1,022,316	1,694,261	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port...	$26,495,951	$18,849,821	[illegible]
Thrown on market...	27,305,940	16,624,707	[illegible]

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool.	1,198	$448,775	121	$44,551	483	[illegible]
Mf. of Cot'n.	623	135,761	816	159,580	526	[illegible]
Mf. of Silk.	249	233,900	19	9,060	184	[illegible]
Mf. of Flax.	310	88,873	43	12,165	207	[illegible]
Miscellan's.	202	54,438	7	654	88	[illegible]
Total.....	1,582	$961,747	996	$226,010	1,413	[illegible]
		226,010				[illegible]
Total entered..		$1,187,757	Total marketed..			$1,4[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—How to Pay the Rent—Colleen Bawn.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Macarthy, or Peep o' Day.

WINTER GARDEN—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Paul Pry in New-York.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Road to Ruin.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Com. Nutt, the $30,000 Nutt—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—Capt. Williams, South Sea Whaling Voyage.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, Brigadier-General and Provisional Governor of Tennessee, left Washington yesterday afternoon for Nashville, accompanied by Hon. Horace Maynard, Hon. Emerson Etheridge and others.

Lieut. Gwin, commanding the gunboat *Tyler*, has made an interesting report of his recent trip up the Tennessee River, and the engagement with the rebels at Pittsburgh Landing. It seems they were attempting to fortify the place, and had a force there of one thousand infantry, five hundred cavalry and six pieces of artillery. The result of their attack upon our gunboat was the loss of about twenty killed and two hundred wounded, and the attempt to fortify Pittsburgh Landing has not been renewed. They are reported to have small bodies of troops at Corinth, Miss., at Henderson Station, and at Bear Creek. The Union element in Southern Tennessee is being rapidly developed.

There is no news of importance from Gen. Banks' command on the Upper Potomac. There have been some further movements of troops, but nothing indicating one of magnitude.

Our Fortress Monroe dispatch contains the announcement that the steamship *Mississippi*, which left Hampton Roads a few days ago, with Gen. Butler and Staff on board, ran ashore on Frying-pan Shoals on Friday morning last, and stove a hole in her bows. She was subsequently hauled off by the steamer *Mount Vernon*, and proceeded on Saturday afternoon. She is fortunately provided with water-tight compartments, or the consequences might have been serious. The damage will be repaired at Port Royal. The *Mount Vernon*, which brought this intelligence to Fortress Monroe, reports having captured, on Friday, the British schooner *British Queen*, which was attempting to run the blockade.

Gen. Pillow has published his official report of the battle of Fort Donelson. He says that his army fought with the greatest gallantry, and that he was desirous of fighting his way out, but Gen. Buckner contended that three-fourths of the army would be lost in an effort of that kind, and that there could be no necessity to sacrifice so many men to save the remaining one-fourth. The command was then turned over to Gen. Buckner, who surrendered—Gens. Pillow and Floyd, with a portion of their commands, retreating from the field, in the manner already made known.

A Cumberland River correspondent of the Cincinati *Gazette* writes that all the papers of Nashville have ceased publication, except the *Banner*, and their editors and publishers have gone South with the rebel army. The *Banner* has been the most conservative paper in that region since the rebellion broke out, and as the editor announces his intention to continue its publication, we have no doubt he is and has been at heart for the Union.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Special Message of the President, relative to coöperation with States desiring to abolish Slavery, was read and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A memorial from merchants of New-York, asking immediate action to provide for the transportation of the mails to Panama, was presented. Another memorial from New-York merchants was presented, calling attention to the cotton lands on the Southern coast. The bill to provide for the occcupation and cultivation of the cotton lands was then taken up, but before it was considered, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, called attention to the fact that the Legislature of Kentucky some time ago requested his colleague, Mr. Powell, to resign, and that fifteen days ago a resolution for his expulsion had been offered, but not acted upon. He desired action of some kind. Mr. Trumbull stated that the Judiciary Committee were proceeding as rapidly as possible with the case, and would make a report soon. Mr. Powell expressed himself ready to answer to the people of Kentucky for his course, and said at the proper time he would make a brief statement to vindicate himself. The Cotton-land bill was then considered, and passed after some debate, 26 to 14. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, the Secretary of War was requested to communicate the number, age and condition of the Africans at Fortress Monroe, with the amount of work performed by them, their pay and their cost to the Government. The bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase coin, and for other purposes, explained in our dispatches yesterday, was passed, after some debate. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the bill regulating the franking privilege, and Mr. Blair, of Missouri, proceeded to consider the case of Gen. Fremont at considerable length. He denied the truth of the reports that Gen. Fremont had demanded a trial, and that the Committee on the Conduct of the War had recommended his appointment to another Division, and argued to show Gen. Fremont's responsibility for the disasters at Springfield and Lexington. Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, replied, defending Gen. Fremont's military operations. When the Committee rose, the House adjourned until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to prevent trade on the Sabbath was reported favorably, and the bill to amend the Usury laws was reported unfavorably. A bill to incorporate the Loaners' Association in this City was introduced; also, a general bill regarding the construction of railroads in the State. The bill to appropriate $10,000 of the general fund to the People's College was passed; also, the bill to prohibit the sale of swill-milk. A resolution was adopted requiring the Excise Commissioners in this City to report, in twenty days, the number of licenses issued, the money received and the disbursements.

In the Assembly, the New-York County tax bill was reported, and referred to the first Committee of the Whole. A bill was reported to authorize the County to raise money in anticipation of the tax. The Senate bill to suppress the concert saloons was reported favorably, and moved forward to a first Committee of the Whole. A bill to enable the Children's Aid Society to share in the School Fund was also reported. A substitute for the Senate bill amending the law relating to the Board of Fire Commissioners in this City, was submitted by Mr. Callahan. It gives the Commissioners power to review judgments. The Freehold Exemption Bill was reported unfavorably. Among the preliminary notices was one of a bill to reduce the taxes of this City; one for a railroad in Canal and other streets; one to purchase a site for the erection of the Governor's mansion, and one to abolish the office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. Bills were passed to provide for the speedy payment of Volunteers remaining in the State on the 1st of March; to provide schools for alms and poor houses, and to amend the Brooklyn School law. A report in favor of the introduction of military training into schools and colleges, was made by the Regents of the University. A large number of bills were introduced, notice of which had before been given. A resolution was introduced instructing the State Engineer to examine the Champlain Canal, with a view to its enlargement, so as to allow the passage of gunboats through Lake Champlain.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn from St. Louis that Capt. W. D. Porter is rapidly recovering from the injuries received during the bombardment of Fort Henry.

The rubber works at Beverly, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Thursday morning, involving a loss of $100,000, on which there is an insurance of $70,000 in fourteen different companies.

Under authority of the War Department, special agents of the Adams Express Company are now actively engaged in arranging an extension of the lines of the Company from Louisville and Cairo, to Nashville, Clarksville, Fort Donelson, Fort Henry and other points in Tennessee.

In a *mêlée* on board the gunboat *Saxon*, which arrived at Boston from Ship Island on Thursday, the steward, John Matthews, inflicted serious injuries on the Assistant Engineer, Abbott.

An interesting case in respect to the separate estate of married women, and the effect of the acts of 1848–'49 and 1860, in reference to the right of the wife to convey without the written consent of the husband, was yesterday argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court. The suit is in respect to the premises No 18 Clinton-place.

The Stock market closed with much firmness yesterday afternoon. The Money market is made easier by an arrangement between the Associated Banks and the Government for employing United States Notes or Sub-Treasury Certificates of Deposits in settlement at the Clearing-house. Exchange, 112½; Gold, 102@102½ ℔ cent.

Desirable lots of Flour were in fair demand, yesterday, at rather firmer prices. Wheat was very quiet. Corn attracted less attention, and was a trifle cheaper. Moderate sales of Provisions were reported. Pork was lower. Cotton was in request, at advancing rates. Sugars and Coffee were less active, while Molasses was more sought after, and Teas were in good demand. Whisky was unsettled. Hides and Linseed Oil were brisker and dearer. A fair business was reported in Hay, Tin and Leather. Heavier freight engagements were effected, but at reduced rates.

The Recent Message of the President.

Should no other action be taken by Congress in reference to the recent Message of the President than the adoption of the resolution recommended, it must still constitute a most important era in our history. It is the first instance in which Government has declared that its influence shall be exerted in favor of freedom, and that we should use the public revenues in weakening the political and military strength of one section, and elevating that of the other. The opinions of Mr. Lincoln are in harmony with the fathers of the Government—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and their illustrious compeers. They earnestly desired to see Slavery extinguished, and believed it must gradually disappear under the influence of those benign principles they embodied in the Constitution, as a chart to be observed in spirit as well as in letter. But the result did not justify their expectations. Although Slavery was for a generation everywhere admitted to be an evil, the owners of the chattels had not sufficient force or moral sense to carry their convictions into practice. As it is not in nature for men to live forever in admitted wrong, the only alternative left was the ground finally assumed at the South, that Slavery in itself is good, instead of being bad; that it has God's blessing, instead of His curse. The logic to such a conclusion was irresistible. "All institutions," said the slaveholders, "Are the concretes of public opinion. If the opinion of the country be against Slavery, such opinion will, at some day, distant it may be, express itself in action, by virtue of which Slavery must disappear. But Slavery is right. The opinion against it is a prejudice, which can and must be made to give way to truth. Our task is to educate the North to a proper estimate of the institution. Through the North we must regenerate the world, and in this way place ourselves *rectus in curia* in the moral as well as in the political forum of mankind."

The South accomplished no small portion of the task assumed. It had at last come to be a dogma at Washington that Slavery and Freedom must proceed, *pari passu*, in political influence and in territorial extent. But in securing so much the South really secured all. Freedom, to be sure, had come to have more States, nominally, but Texas could at any day throw four additional States into the Southern scale, while party machinery had always contrived to secure from several of the Free States representatives thoroughly wedded to the Slave Power, so that while the balance between the two sections might be theoretically preserved, the South for the last thirty years had held the power with an iron grasp, and administered the Government wholly in its own interests. It could hardly be otherwise. The South had an institution to conserve, upon which society there rested. The North had none, except Freedom, in its more general sense. The latter could oppose no adequate opposition or resistance to the well-matured policy of the former. It is almost inevitable that the lowest civilization in society should exert a paramount influence on Government, as the efforts of men seeking to gain or retain place and power are nearly always in ratio to their lack of self-respect. The Southern idea, which is one of abject despotism, rested like a pall upon the country, stifling, as far as possible, freedom of speech and action, filling every office with the propagandists of Slavery, and representing us at foreign courts in persons, who had no more sympathy with Freedom at home, or with the struggles of the patriots and reformers in Europe, than the tools of Asiatic Absolutism. No wonder that we had, as a nation, become the scorn and bye-word among the suffering masses of Europe, with whom, long ago, the model Republic had not only ceased to be "the hope of mankind," but had become the standing argument for riveting more closely the chains of despotism.

But the South was not content with the progress it was making, but must overthrow a Government that appeared to stand in the way of its aims. The results are before us, and one of the most remarkable is Mr. Lincoln's declaration—that the Government should henceforth use its power to destroy the balance between Freedom and Slavery, which for a generation had been so sedulously maintained, and to render the North irresistible, by adding to it all debatable ground, by enfranchising the slaves upon it. This is a tremendous step for the head of the nation to take. It would have been worth the life of the President to have uttered such sentiments two years ago. In fact, no President could have been brought up to the point, but for the events that have recently taken place. Where two grand principles in a nation are struggling for mastery, it is a vast stretch of courage or power to say, before any outbreak has taken place, that the influence of Government shall be thrown against one or the other—especially that the right shall be thrown against the wrong—for in such a case the wrong must inevitably be destroyed; while the right, being in the keeping of Providence, can always afford to take the humble or subordinate position.

But after long suffering, the right can now take its own ground. From the outset, the contest has been for the Border States. Their possession by the South would erect it into a first-class Power, and render, it was believed, its reduction by the North impossible.

But whatever may be thought of practical difficulties, the President has placed the Government on the side of Freedom. He has pronounced it to be better than Slavery. His words will echo round the globe. They will recover us the respect once felt for us in the Old World. In dealing with this vexed subject we think he has hit the happy mean, upon which all parties in the North and all loyalists in the South can unite. The radical will wish he had gone further, but will be content with the National expression in favor of Freedom. The conservative will see that no rash or ill-advised steps will be taken; while all will admit that government should be conservative, and not accept every ebullition of passion or expression of immature sentiment as the sober sense of the nation. Having taken one step, we should see our way clear before taking another. There can be no doubt of the correctness of that taken by Mr. Lincoln. It looks to the end, however long the way to it. He does not propose to subvert, but to advance—not to destroy till something better is ready to take the place of the old. In this he will carry the nation and the world, and achieve the greatest work possible for humanity, by acting in harmony with correct principles, guided by a common sense which, in all the mazes and entanglements of his official position, never deserts him.

Pillow's Programme and its Failure.—Failing to win a battle, the next best thing a General can do is to make a good excuse for his failure. Pillow does not give a valid excuse for Floyd's, and his own, and Buckner's, want of success at Fort Donelson. Not that we think Floyd is to be blamed for flying, or Pillow for following suit, or Buckner for surrendering; but when Pillow, in one part of his report, shows how the rebels must logically win the day, and then, in subsequent parts of the same document, tells how they lost it, we see the shallow ground on which he based his hopes.

Pillow, in his official report, states the plan of attack agreed upon by the rebel commanders, and shows the disposition of the forces, and goes on to say:

> "In this order of battle, it was easy to be seen that *if* my attack was successful *and* the enemy routed, that *his retreat* would be along his line of investment toward the Winn's Ferry Road, and thence toward his reserve at the gunboats below. In other words, my success would roll the enemy's force in retreat over upon Gen. Buckner, when, by his attack in front and rear, we could cut up the enemy and put him completely to rout."

Nothing, certainly, could exceed the neatness of this rebel victory, *if* things had gone just as Pillow desired. But, it seems, Gen. Grant was not in the secret; for Pillow subsequently says, in speaking of the execution of the plan:

> "He was prepared to meet me *in advance* of his encampment, and he did meet me *before I had assumed line of battle*, and while I was moving against him without any formation for the engagement. For the first half hour of the engagement I was much embarrassed in getting the command in position properly to meet the foe."

He got into action, however, but immediately another part of the programme failed:

> "*He did not retreat*, but fell back fighting us, contesting every inch of ground."

How "ungenerous and unchivalric," as Gen. Buckner would say, in the National forces not to retreat toward the Winn's Ferry! So

> "The troops were called off, and orders were immediately given to the different commands to form and retire to their original positions in the intrenchments."

But that was not the worst aspect of the case:

> "When Buckner reached his position he found the enemy rapidly advancing to take possession of this portion of the work. He had a stubborn conflict, lasting one and a half hours, to regain it, and *the enemy actually got possession* of the extreme right of his position, and held it so firmly that he could not dislodge him. While he held this position, it was manifest we could not hold the main work or battery."

Things were continually getting worse and worse for the rebels; and a council of war was held between Floyd, Pillow, and Buckner:

> "Gen. Buckner gave it as his decided opinion that he could not hold his position one half an hour against an assault of the enemy, and said the enemy would attack him next morning at daylight. Gen. Floyd said that he would neither surrender the command, nor would he surrender himself a prisoner. I had taken the same position."

So Floyd and Pillow managed to effect their escape, "retired from the garrison," says Pillow, and Buckner was left to make that famous surrender. Pillow's original grand programme had failed in every detail—owing entirely to the fact that, contrary to his expectations, the National forces would not "retreat toward the Winn's Ferry Road."

Financial Aspect of Emancipation.

The President, in his important special message on gradual emancipation in the Border Slave States, has not pointed out the mode or means of pecuniary aid in the good work. But there is no mistaking his main purpose. He would make it the pecuniary interest of these States, as well as their interest in a domestic-economical sense, to take the initiative of gradual emancipation. He would have them invite and introduce free white labor, where slave labor has become, or threatens soon to become, unprofitable. If white labor, now comparatively inert, but in sufficient numerical force, is already in their borders, he would stimulate it to activity, by gradually removing the competition of slave labor, or by rendering it secondary in the mechanic and manufacturing pursuits, if not in agriculture itself, to free skill and industry. This change needs encouragement. It requires pecuniary relief from the taxation entailed upon the State under the old system. Virginia and Missouri, as examples, are burdened with a heavy, not to say overwhelming, public indebtedness, from which they neither hope or seek to escape. Virginia has engaged to pay $2,400,000 by annual interest, and as much more yearly by way of sinking fund on the great debt of forty millions. To attempt the industrial change suggested by the President, and to invite white labor into her rich valleys, and to the employment of her unemployed water-power, with this heavy charge of local taxation upon her State finances, and at the same time pay her equal quota of National taxation, would be to delay, if not to defeat, the desired object. It is here that the pecuniary aid of the General Government might appropriately come in, and with as little detriment to the lender as the borrower. The equivalent of an act for the gradual emancipation of Slavery, by declaring that all negroes born after a given period shall be free on attaining the age of 21 or 28 years, *the interest upon the Public Debt of the Commonwealth would be assumed to be paid by the United States*, less the ordinary revenues derived from the public works and bank stocks originally created by or with the proceeds of this debt. The equivalent would come back to the United States in a few years in the increased ability of the people to pay their quota of the National taxation; this ability being measured by the enhanced value of personal and real property under the free-labor system. If need be, the United States might assume at once, if not at 6 per cent., say at 4 or 5 per cent., the entire indebtedness, principal and interest, incurred by the Commonwealth for legitimate and loyal objects before this rebellion.

The case of Missouri is of easier solution. In a population of eleven hundred thousand people, the number of slaves is now probably less than one hundred thousand. The Census of 1860 places the number then in the State a little higher, but the civil commotion, and loss by escape, and forced sales to the Gulf States, have probably reduced it one-tenth, if not more. The State produces the greatest variety of agricultural and mineral exports in the whole range of the Union. Iron, Lead, Grain, Tobacco, Hemp, Mules, Beef Cattle, Hogs, &c., make up the varied list of the annual surplus produce of the State for export. To make these available for market from every section of the State, a network of railways was projected, seven or eight years ago, but not wholly completed when the insurrection broke out last year. The Legislature voted $24,500,000—or say, in round numbers, $25,000,000—in aid of these works. The Railroad companies were made primarily responsible for the interest and ultimate payment of the principal of the Public Debt. But only a single corporation has been able to respond promptly to the extent of the interest upon $3,000,000. The anticipated increase of free labor and a thrifty population in the State from the influence of these improvements, was in a fair way of being realized, when the civil war, originating in the circumstance that Missouri is yet a Slave State, (although nominally, rather than really so,) and therefore claimed by the Richmond conspirators as part and parcel of their territory, not only checked immigration, but devastated a large portion of the State, and destroyed the bridges and station property of most of the roads. But this sad condition of affairs, although at a vast expenditure of blood and treasure to the General Government, as well as the State Government, has at length been arrested. It will in time be recovered from, but in no way so readily as by doing away with the original cause of such troubles. The State of Missouri must soon be made a free-labor State. The change is not only immediately practicable, but of comparatively easy accomplishment. The pecuniary equivalent of an act for the gradual extinction of Slavery might be, not the purchase and freedom by the United States of the 100,000 negroes now in the State, but in *the assumption of the interest on the Public Debt of the State until the railways created with its proceeds shall become self-sustaining*. At a reduced rate of interest, even the principal of the debt might be directly assumed, if preferred by the bondholders of Missouri; the railways valued and given over to the State for some equivalent hereafter to be accounted for. In every point of view, it is the interest of the United States Government that Missouri should become a free-labor State, if only to save the possible recurrence of an expensive border war against secession and rebellion. Applying the general remark of the President to this striking case, we might say that "in the mere financial or pecuniary view, any member of Congress, with the census tables and the Treasury reports before him, can readily see for himself, how soon the current expenditures of this war, would purchase, at a fair valuation, all the slaves in any named State."

We might elaborate this view of the pecuniary aid suggested by the President, by pointing to the condition of Tennessee and North Carolina—the one owing about $18,000,000 of legitimate public debt, of which $14,000,000 is by way of mortgage lien upon her railways; the other $8,000,000, expended in similar objects. But what we have said of Virginia and Missouri is measurably true of these States. The pecuniary assistance required to free them from embarrassment, would not be so great, but the value of free labor to Tennessee and North Carolina, at the end of a single decade from the suppression of this rebellion, would be equally significant of boundless prosperity and lasting peace.

A Grave Rumor About Toombs.

Readers of the Times are not recommended to believe that Robert Toombs has been made Lieutenant-General of the Confederate Army, with orders to carry the war into Pennsylvania and Ohio. Being simply a civilian, without even these trifling pretensions to military skill and experience which are claimed by his colleagues, the presumptions are strongly against his selection for the command of the Confederate forces at a critical moment like this; and much stronger against the plan of operations marked out for him. True, the rebels are weary of their military idols. Sydney Johnston is loudly abused as a failure; Floyd and Pillow as cowards; Polk is a granny; Buckner a humbug. It has been observed that the presence of Beauregard in the West seemed to be the beginning of ill-fortune. Huger, commanding the all-important post of Norfolk, is the butt of the coarsest vituperation in the Petersburgh and Raleigh papers. Wise has laid down his epaulets. The entire generation of Generals is under the clouds, insomuch that the Confederate Congress has been considering, with favor, the plan of placing the military reins in a single hand, invested with absolute and plenary powers. But to give this power to Toombs is hardly the thing.

Should, however, that hero of unfought battle-fields grasp his sword, and proceed to execute the task set down for him, his steps must be watched with breathless interest. If Ohio is to be the field of his victories, how will he get there? With what gunboats and transports shall he steam down the Cumberland and Tennessee? Can he raise his voice high enough to recall the frightened brigades of Johnston? Can he rally Floyd and reassure Pillow? Where shall he look for Humphrey Marshall? What is the number of the island where he shall pick up Polk? And what disposition is to be made of the armies of Buell, Grant, and Curtis, while the death-dealing Toombs is devastating the valley of the Miami, or slaughtering the Abolitionists of the Western Reserve? Or, if Pennsylvania is to be the theatre of his exploits, how are the lines of the Potomac to be passed; or if passed, and the centre and left of the National army are successfully evaded, how long can the foray of the rebels last with their communications severed behind them? Long enough, think you, for Toombs to call the roll of his soldiers, let alone of his slaves, under the shadow of Bunker Hill?

These points, no doubt, have been maturely considered in the rebel counsels, and if Toombs be commissioned and do set forth, we shall presently penetrate the untried resources of his strategy. Whether we shall do so among the smoking ruins of Fifth-avenue, and the plundered vaults of Wall-street, who shall foretell?

Rebel Gravitation.—Just a year ago, the so-called "Vice-President" of the Confederacy, Alexander H. Stephens, took occasion, in a speech in the City of Savannah, to put forth the following views in answer to a query first propounded by himself, viz.: "What is to be the result of this revolution?"

> "Our growth, by accessions from other States, will depend greatly upon whether we present to the world, as I trust we shall, a better Government than that to which they belong. If we do this, North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas cannot hesitate long; neither can Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. They will necessarily *gravitate toward us by an imperious law.* We made ample provision in our Constitution for the admission of other States; it is more guarded, and wisely so, I think, than the old Constitution on the same subject, but not too guarded to receive them as fast as it may be deemed proper. Looking to the distant future, and, perhaps, not very distant either, it is not beyond the range of possibility, that *all the great States of the Northwest shall gravitate this way*, as well as Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, etc. Should they do so, our doors are wide enough to receive them, but not until they are ready to *assimilate with us in principle.*"

What was the nature of the "imperious law" by which the States Mr. Stephens mentions, were made to "gravitate" toward the Confederacy, is a matter of history that need not be inquired into here. But if the Vice-President and his cronies have still the stomach to peruse the study of gravitation, we commend to their philosophic attention the manner in which the States named—Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, North Carolina, Arkansas—are "gravitating" *away* from the Confederacy they were made to seem to revolve around. In the curious way political gravitation seems to be working, it will not be long before the rebel engineers find themselves hoist with their own petard.

Postmaster-General Blair on the Slavery Question.—The highly important letter addressed by the Postmaster-General to the Cooper Institute meeting, on Thursday, was omitted from our report of the meeting. We present it to our readers this morning. Judge Blair takes a view of Southern sentiment in regard to Slavery which has at least the merit of novelty, while, from the writer's intimacy with the South, we may infer that it cannot be entirely wide of the truth. It will certainly surprise the Northern Abolitionist to learn that the Southern slaveholder is even more hostile than himself to the institution of Slavery; the excess of hatred on his side being measured by his sense of inability to get rid of the detested burden. There is especial interest attached at this moment to the views of this letter, because, emanating from a member of the Cabinet, it may be accepted as giving a sort of official interpretation to the Message of the President upon the same subject.

The Sumter in a Fix.—There is something decidedly good in the quiet persistence with which the *Tuscarora* sticks to her duty of watching the rebel privateers. Foiled, by the British Admiralty order, in her attempt to catch the *Nashville*, she promptly betook herself to the Mediterranean, to nab the *Sumter*, which, according to last accounts, was lying at Gibraltar, endeavoring to beg, borrow or steal coal enough to bring her back to America. We now hear that the *Tuscarora* is standing guard over the privateer, and under circumstances that are rather interesting. She has taken up her anchorage at Orange Grove, which, though bringing her within three miles of the *Sumter*, is still in Spanish waters. The sinister British provision which compels the armed vessels of one belligerent to wait twenty-four hours after the departure of armed vessels of the other belligerent, before leaving the port, will therefore have no application to this case; for while the *Sumter* is in a British port, the *Tuscarora* is in a Spanish port, though at such proximity as to bring the pirate ship within range of her long guns! The "situation" is decidedly an interesting one, and we may shortly expect to hear of a stirring catastrophe.

An Official Blunder.—Maurice Sand, who, it may be remembered, visited the United States last Summer in the suite of Prince Napoleon, and who is now publishing piquant papers touching what he saw, in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, gives currency to a foolish *canard* that makes President Lincoln ask the Prince, on the occasion of their interview at Washington, if he were not the son of Lucien Bonaparte. The speech is, of course, as we have characterized it, only a *foolish canard*; but the Parliamentary Papers relating to the war in this country, which have lately been laid before the British Parliament, are disfigured by an official blunder quite as stupid as the reported speech would have been. This series of documents bears the title, "Papers relating to the civil war in *the United States of North America*." As they were carefully prepared by the Cabinet Ministers, presented to the Queen and laid before Parliament, we are led to the conclusion that Lords Palmerston and Russell are both ignorant of the official name of this Government, which is "The United States of America," not of *North* America. We do not look at this as a vital matter; it is probable that this Government will survive the shock of a misnomer, and get along even under the designation of the "United States of *North* America." But it is precisely in regard to such matters that the English claim to be punctilious to a degree. Such a blunder on our part would have brought down a shower of ballista from the *Times, Saturday Review*, and their mates, aimed at what they would very likely call the ignorance and vulgarity of the "North Americans."

A Cry from Richmond.—The summons "On to Richmond" rises again on the nation—not now the clamor of a distracted public, but the thrilling appeal that comes from out the prison-house of Southern Unionists, held in durance by the traitor chiefs. The manifestations of Union sentiment, called forth by the late triumphs of the National arms, even in the rebel capital itself, have so alarmed the rebel leaders, that they have just been compelled to put Richmond and its environs, as well as the other chief cities of Virginia, under martial law. This has enabled them to cast John Minor Botts and a score of other Union men into prison. Late accounts from Richmond, which we publish to-day, show that they are doing the same by other Union men—with tremulous haste hauling off to prison all whose fidelity is in any way doubtful. The *loi des suspects* is in full force, and obviously Richmond is under a reign of terror that emulates anything during the French Revolution. The voice of those noble Union patriots imprisoned by the traitor league cries to the Government and the country. Perhaps nothing is so fitted to stir a fever in the blood of all loyal men. May they soon obtain the longed for relief!

Art Gossip.

Goupil & Co., or rather their successor, Mr. Knoedler, have reopened their attractive gallery within the week, and offer to the lovers of art several rare and peculiar specimens. A portrait, half-length, of Gottschalk, while eminently correct and faithful as a likeness, is too Frenchy for the popular taste on this side the water. As a fair exponent of French portraiture, it is interesting and, possibly, good; but we confess to a liking for our own artists, or even a few of our English cousins, far beyond any regard which might possibly be entertained for such as this one.

Lang's *Departure of the New-York Volunteer* is of course popular. Lang "has a way" of securing topics of the day from which to select subjects and none more interesting than this could be imagined. The aged father, the invalid mother, the tearful wife, the loving sisters and the faithful servant, grouped in characteristic attitudes about the young son, brother and husband, who, uniformed, is eager to respond to the call of his country and the bugle of his regiment. It's a good thing.

The Sleeping Children, in marble, is another attraction at this gallery. The attempt to picture two slumbering children, in all the abandonment of repose, in the easy posture of rest, is quite successful.

Darley's sketches, Wast's large *White Mountains*, and an exquisite nature "Study" of the same artist, are all deserving of careful attention.

Schaus presents in his window the last statuette by Rogers, which, as one of a series, is very capital. *Camp Life* it is called, and of camp life at the South it is a good exponent. The grouping discloses an officer who, sitting by his camp-fire, warms his feet, while he reads the news from a New-York daily to his wondering and grinning attendant contraband, who stirs by the light of the blazing fire a huge kettle of mush for tea. The figures, the attitude, the modeling, and the execution, are genuinely good, and the subject is one that commends itself to every one.

The Obsequies of Gen. Lander.

Boston, Friday, March 7.

The remains of Gen. Lander arrived here at about 6 P. M. The Second Battalion acted as escort through the city to the Eastern Railroad, where a special train was in waiting to convey the remains to Salem. The funeral will take place at Salem to-morrow.

The Kansas Legislature.

Leavenworth, Thursday, March 6.

The Kansas Legislature have adopted a resolution, nearly unanimously, instructing the Kansas Senators, and requesting the Representatives in Congress, to aid the passing of the Rollins Pacific Railroad bill, and a ratification of the treaty with the Pottowotamie Indians.

Safety of the Ship-of-the-Line Vermont.

Boston, Friday, March 7.

The schooner *Boston Light* arrived at Gloucester this afternoon, and reports at 3 P. M. saw a large ship in tow of a steamer, twenty miles southeast from Cape Ann, bound to Boston. This is probably the ship-of-the-line *Vermont*.

Disaster to the Ship Screamer.

Boston, Friday, March 7.

The ship *Screamer*, from Maulmain for Queenstown, put into Cape Town Jan. 18 leaky. She will discharge.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

Halifax, Friday, March 7.

The steamship *Niagara* arrived from Boston at 7 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 9 o'clock for Liverpool. Weather calm and hazy.

The Cooper Institute Meeting.—Mr. George Bancroft desires us to say that he was not present at the meeting at the Cooper Institute on Thursday evening, and did not authorize any use of his name in connection with it.

HON. MONTGOMERY BLAIR ON EMANCIPATION.

Letter to the Committee of Invitation of the late Meeting at Cooper Institute.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1862.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge your favor of yesterday, inviting me to attend a meeting of the citizens of New-York, at the Cooper Institute, on the 6th inst., and requesting my views on the subject of the call. I shall not be able to attend the meeting, nor have I the leisure to write out my views upon the subject with the care demanded by the nature of it, but I will offer some thoughts for your consideration.

I do not concur in the proposition, that certain States have been "recently overturned and wholly subverted as members of the Federal Union," upon which the call is based. This is, in substance, what the Confederates themselves claim, and the fact that secession is maintained, by the authors of this call, for a different purpose, does not make it more constitutional, or prevent them from being actual aiders and abettors of the Confederates.

No one who knows my political career will suspect that my condemnation of this doctrine is influenced by any indisposition to put an end to Slavery. I have left no opportunity unimproved to strike at it, and have never been restrained from doing so by personal considerations. But I have never believed that the abolition of Slavery or any other great reform, could or ought to be effected, except by lawful and constitutional modes. The people have never sanctioned, and never will sanction any other, and the friends of a cause will especially avoid all questionable grounds, when, as in the present instance, nothing else can long postpone their success.

There are two interests in Slavery, the political and property interest, held by distinct classes. The rebellion originated with the political class. The property class, which generally belonged to the Whig organization, had lost no property, in the region where the rebellion broke out, and were prosperous. It was the Democratic organization, which did not represent the slaveholders as a class, which hatched the rebellion. Their defeat in the late political struggle, and in the present rebellion, extinguishes at once and forever, the political interest of Slavery. The election of Mr. LINCOLN put an end to the hopes of DAVIS, WISE, *et id omne genus*, for the Presidency of the Union, and hence the rebellion. It extinguished Slavery as a power to control the Federal Government, and it was the capacity of Slavery to subserve this purpose alone, which has given it vitality, for morally and economically it is indefensible. With the extinction of its political power, there is no motive to induce any politician to uphold it. No man ever defended such an institution, except for pay, and nothing short of the power of the Government could provide sufficient gratification to ambition to pay for such service; and, therefore, Mr. TOOMBS said with perfect truth, that the institution could only be maintained, in the Union, by the possession of the Government. That has been wrested from it, and the pay now is on the side of justice and truth. Can any man, who respects popular intelligence, think it necessary, with such advantages on the side of justice and truth, to violate the great Charter of our Liberties to insure their triumph? Such an act, in my judgment, so far from advancing the cause, in whose name it is performed, would surely be disastrous, and result in bringing our opponents into power, in the name of the Constitution.

It is not merely a question of constitutional law, or Slavery, with which we have to deal, in "securing permanent peace." The problem before us is, the practical one of dealing with the relations of masses of two different races in the same community. The calamities now upon us have been brought about, as I have already said, not by the grievances of the class claiming property in slaves, but by the jealousy of caste, awakened by the Secessionists in the nonslaveholders.

In considering the means of securing the peace of the country hereafter, it is, therefore, this jealousy of race which is chiefly to be considered. Emancipation alone would not remove it. It was by proclaiming to the laboring whites, who fill the armies of rebellion, that the election of Mr. LINCOLN involved emancipation, equality of the negroes with them, and consequently amalgamation, that their jealousy was stimulated to the fighting point. Nor is this jealousy the fruit of mere ignorance and bad passion, as some suppose, or confined to the white people of the South. On the contrary, it belongs to all races, and, like all popular instincts, proceeds from the highest wisdom. It is, in fact, the instinct of self-preservation which revolts at hybridism.

Nor does this instinct militate against the natural law, that all men are created equal, if another law of nature, equally obvious, is obeyed. We have but to restore the subject race to the same, or to a region similar to that from which it was brought by violence, to make it operative; and such a separation of races was the condition which the immortal author of the Declaration himself declared to be indispensable, to give it practical effect. A theorist, not living in a community where divers races are brought in contact in masses, may stifle the voice of nature in his own bosom, and, from a determination to live up to a mistaken view of the doctrine, go so far as to extend social intercourse to individuals of the subject race; but few, even of such persons, would pursue their theories as far as amalgamation and other legitimate consequences of their logic. Indeed, for the most part, such persons in our country, like the leading spirits in Exeter Hall, are so far removed by their circumstances from any practical equality with working people of any race, that they have little sympathy for them and nothing to apprehend for themselves from the theory of equality. Not so with the white workingman in a community where there are many negroes. In such circumstances, the distinction of caste is the only protection of the race from hybridism and consequent extermination.

That this jealousy of caste is the instinct of the highest wisdom, and is fraught with the greatest good, is abundantly attested by its effects on our own race, in which it is stronger than in any other. We conquer and hold our conquests by it.

The difficult question with which we have to deal is, then, the question of race, and I do not think it is disposed of, or that our difficulties will be lessened by emancipation by Congress, even if such an act was constitutional. It would certainly add to the exasperation of the non-slaveholding whites of the South, and might unite them against the Government, and if so they would be unconquerable. As matters stand, we can put down the rebellion, because the people of the natural strongholds of the Southern country are with us. It is chiefly in the low lands, accessible from the ocean and navigable rivers and bays, that treason is rampant. The mountain fastnesses, where alone a guerrilla war can be maintained, are now held by Union men, and they are more numerous, and more robust, intelligent, and independent than the rebels. It is chiefly the more degraded class of non-slaveholders, who live in the midst of Slavery, who are now engaged against the Government. But the non-slaveholders of the mountain and highland regions, whilst for the Union, are not free from the jealousy of caste, and the policy I object to would, if adopted, I apprehend, array them against us. Nor would we succeed in our object, if they were finally subdued and exterminated, if we left the negroes on the soil, for other whites would take the country, and hold it against the negroes, and reduce them again to Slavery or exterminate them. I am morally certain, indeed, that to free the slaves of the South, without removing them, would result in the massacre of them. A general massacre was on the eve of taking place, in the State of Tennessee, in 1856, upon a rising of some of them on the Cumberland, and I have been assured, by the Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, who was then Governor of the State, that nothing but his prompt calling out of the militia prevented it.

But this antagonism of race, which has led to our present calamities, and might lead to yet greater, if it continues to be ignored, will deliver us from Slavery in the easiest, speediest, and best manner, if we recognize it as it is—the real cause of trouble, and invincible, and deal with it rationally.

We have but to propose to let the white race have the lands intended for them by the Creator, to turn the fierce spirit aroused by the Secessionists to destroy the Union to the support of it, and at the same time to break up the slave system by which the most fertile lands of the temperate zone are monopolized and wasted. That is the result, which the logic of the census shows, is being worked out, and which no political management can prevent being worked out. The essence of the contest is, whether the white race shall have these lands, or whether they shall be held by the black race, in the name of a few whites. The blacks could never hold them, as their own, for we have seen how quickly that race has disappeared, when emancipated. Experience proves, what might have been inferred from their history, that it has not maintained and cannot maintain itself in the temperate zone, in contact and in competition with the race to which that region belongs. It is only when dependent that it can exist there. But this servile relation is mischievous, and the community, so constituted, does not flourish and keep pace with the spirit of the age. It has scarcely the claim to the immense area of land it occupies which the *Aborigines* had, for—though the Indians occupied larger space, with fewer inhabitants—they did not waste the land as the slave system does. No political management or sentimentalism can prevent the natural resolution of such a system in the end, any more than such means could avail to preserve the Indian possession and dominion.

The rebellion, like the Indian outbreaks, is but a vain attempt to stem the tide of civilization and progress. The treachery, falsehood, and cruelty, perpetrated to maintain negro possession, scarcely less than that of the savages, marks the real nature of the contest. Nevertheless, I believe it might have been averted, if we had adopted Mr. JEFFERSON'S counsels, and made provision for the separation of the races, providing suitable homes for the blacks as we have for the Indians. It is essential still, in order to abridge the conflict of arms, and to fraternize the people, when that is past, to follow Mr. JEFFERSON'S advice.

This most benevolent and sagacious statesman predicted all the evils which it has been our misfortune to witness, unless we should avert them, by this, the only means which, after the most anxious thought he could suggest. No statesman, of our day, has given the subject so much thought as he did, or possesses the knowledge or ability to treat it so wisely. Let us, then, listen to his counsels. By doing so, we shall establish a fraternity among the working men of the white race throughout the Union which has never existed, and give real freedom to the black race, which cannot otherwise exist.

Nor is it necessary, to the restoration of harmony and prosperity to the Union, that this policy should be actually and completely put in force. It is only necessary that it should be adopted by the Government, and that it be made known to the people that it is adopted, to extinguish hostility, in the hearts of the masses of the South, toward the people of the North, and secure their coöperation in putting an end to Slavery. No greater mistake was ever made than in supposing that the masses of the people of the South favor Slavery. I have already stated that they did not take up arms to defend it, and explained the real motives of their action. The fact that they oppose emancipation, in their midst, is the only foundation for the contrary opinion. But the masses of the North are equally opposed to it, if the four millions of slaves were to be transported to their midst. The prohibitory laws against their coming, existing in all the States subject to such invasion, proves this. On the other hand, the intense hostility which is universally known to be felt, by the non-slaveholders of the South, toward all negroes, expresses their real hostility to Slavery, and it is the natural form of expression under the circumstances.

It needs, therefore, but the assurance which would be given, by providing homes for the blacks elsewhere, that they are to be regarded as sojourners when emancipated, as in point of fact they are, and ever will be, to insure the coöperation of the non-slaveholders in their emancipation. Nor would they require immediate, universal or involuntary transportation, or that any injustice whatever be done to the blacks. The more enterprising would soon emigrate, and multitudes of less energy would follow, if such success attended the pioneers, as the care with which the Government should foster so important an object would, doubtless, insure; and, with such facilities, it would require but few generations to put the temperate regions of America in the exclusive occupation of the white race, and remove the only obstacle to a perpetual Union of the States.

With great respect, I am
Your obedient servant,
M. BLAIR.

To the Committee of Invitation, &c., &c., &c.

Reorganization of the Army.

THE ATTEMPT TO INCREASE THE CAVALRY FORCE UNDER THE PLEA OF REDUCTION.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent is certainly misinformed by the member of the Military Committee as to the effect of the bill pending in Congress for the reorganization of the cavalry force. Permit me a space to state briefly what are the facts.

It is said there are now in the field seventy-seven regiments of cavalry. As near as I can ascertain, about two-thirds of them are two battalion regiments of eight companies each, and about one-third are three battalion, or twelve company regiments. Assuming these divisions, and the following is the division and numbers of the regiments now in service:

Colonels	77	Q'termaster's Sergts	181
Lieutenant-Colonels	77	Hospital Stewards	181
Majors	181	Captains	724
Surgeons	77	First Lieutenants	724
Assistant Surgeons	77	Second Lieutenants	724
Chaplains	77	Orderly Sergeants	724
Sergeant-Majors	181	Duty Sergeants	2,896
Veterinary Sergts	181	Corporals	5,792
Saddler's Sergeants	181	Co. Quartermaster's Sergeants	724
Commissary Sergts	181		

Total Field, Staff, Line and Non-Commissioned Officers and Non-Commissioned Staff........13,950
Enlisted Men, Buglers, Teamsters and Artificers—724 companies........43,440
In all........57,39

According to the new bill, there is to be fifty regiments, of twelve companies each, which when organized will constitute the following force:

Colonels	50	Chief Blacksmiths	50
Lieut.-Colonels	50	Captains	600
Majors	150	First-Lieutenants	500
Surgeons	50	Second-Lieutenants	600
Assistant-Surgeons	50	Third-Lieutenants	600
Chaplains	50	Orderly-Sergeants	600
Veterinary Surgeons	50	Comp. Quartermaster-Sergeants	600
Sergeant-Majors	50		
Q'termaster-Serg'ts	50	Comp. Commissary-Sergeants	600
Commissary-Serg'ts	50		
Hospital Stewards	100	Duty Sergeants	3,000
Veterinary-Serg'ts	50	Corporals	4,800
Saddlers'-Serg'ts	50		

Total Officers of all grades........12,850
Enlisted Men and Employes........50,400

Total Officers and Enlisted Men........63,250

Or an actual increase of the volunteer force of 5,850 officers and men.

Besides this increase, the bill makes the following *increase* to the *Regular* Cavalry service, in the five old regiments:

Majors	5	Sergeants	112
Captains	15	Corporals	80
First Lieutenants	25	10 new companies, 84 men each	840
Second Lieutenants	35		
Third Lieutenants	72	Additions to the 50 old companies, say 15 men each	750
Veterinary Surgeons	6		
Chief Blacksmiths	6		

These are the figures, as they will stand on the Adjutant-General's books, if Congress enacts the bill now before it.

It is needless for me to show you the enormous cost of doing this. It is perpaps needless to add that the facts justify the opinion that the great fuss made about reducing the cavalry force, was only a cloak to cover the design of *increasing* the five old regiments of the *Regular Cavalry.*

TRUTH.

Meeting of the New-York Sanitary Association.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

On Thursday evening, the above Association held a meeting in Cooper Institute, Mr. R. H. MCCURDY in the Chair. The subject for discussion was the following resolution, proposed last meeting:

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Association, further State legislation is imperatively required to secure a more general and effective vaccination—but so framed as to avoid offensive compulsion, if possible.

After much discussion by Drs. BELL, LOUIES, GRISCOM, and others, the subject was deferred till next meeting. Dr. LOUIES offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by PROSPER M. WETMORE, and laid over till next meeting for discussion:

Whereas, This Association after mature deliberation, has become convinced that vaccination and revaccination as often as every seven years, is necessary to protect this community against small-pox; therefore,

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Association, further State and other legislation is imperatively required to secure a more general and effective vaccination, but so framed as to avoid offensive compulsion if possible.

Resolved, That we petition the Board of Education, or the Legislature, or whatever body is necessary, to pass, and enforce an ordinance prohibiting the attendance in all the schools receiving any part of the public moneys, of any children who have not been well vaccinated, or variolated within seven years, or who cannot show a valid certificate to that effect, giving the date of the vaccination or variolation; and after a proper period of public notice, to prohibit the tuition of any children coming from any family where all the other members of that family above the age of three months cannot prove or show a valid certificate of vaccination within that time, or of former variolation.

Resolved, That we petition the Metropolitan Police Commission to cause all policemen or others under their employ, or receiving any benefit from their department, such as lodging, &c., to be vaccinated, or show a valid certificate or proof of vaccination or variolation within seven years.

Resolved, That we take measures for the passage of a law compelling the vaccination of every prisoner, and of his or her vaccination shortly before discharge, provided the term of incarceration shall be prolonged more than two years from the time of former vaccination.

Resolved, That we petition the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, as well as all other public bodies having the care of the poor, to comply with the above rule in all institutions under them, and to withhold all in or out-door relief of any kind until vaccination is performed, or the dates of previous vaccination ascertained.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature to make the same a feature of all chartered institutions.

Resolved, That we believe that the Dispensaries and Police and Prison physicians are fully capable of vaccinating all in this City who are not able to afford to pay a responsible physician.

Resolved, That it be made necessary that every person affected by the above ordinances shall be required to procure and preserve a vaccine certificate, properly filled out and dated.

Resolved, That we recommend the appointment of a general Vaccine Board to attend to the inspection of vaccinations and certificates.

Resolved, That we believe that the above withholding of all public benefits and offices from all the families of this City would in the course of a few months, without any compulsory law at all, cause the vaccination of nineteen-twentieths of the citizens of New-York.

Resolved, That we recommend the adoption of the above rules to all other charitable bodies or institutions, schools or asylums.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to carry out the above petitions.

Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM offered the following resolution to be referred to the Committee of three already appointed to act on the same subject:

Resolved, In the consideration and dangerous character, and the prevalence among various classes, of syphilitic disease, that in the judgment of this Association, the source of said disease should be placed by law under strict medical police supervision.

Drs. E. R. PULLEN and WOOSTER were proposed and accepted members of the Society. The meeting then adjourned.

From the Evening Post, N. Y.

Brown's Bronchial Troches, advertised in another column, are highly recommended for public speakers and others, for the relief of colds and to clear the voice. Their efficacy is strongly attested by Congressmen, clergymen, and actors and singers, who use them. Among the certificates to their merits we observe letters from Henry Ward Beecher, N. P. Willis, E. H. Chapin, and others of eminence.

CAUTION.—As there are many imitations, ask for and OBTAIN only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" which, by long experience, have proved their value, having received the sanction of physicians generally, and testimonials from eminent men throughout the country.

Paper Machine Wanted—A 66 or 72 in. Fourdrinier. Address A. D. I., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, and stating lowest cash price.

Gentlemen are invited to Call and Examine the Spring style of Hat now ready for 1862. It will be found to excel in fineness, durability and elegance, the hats usually sold on Broadway. N. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gent's Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses' Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

The New Shuttle or Lock Stitch Machines, manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company, No. 495 Broadway, are greatly superior to all other lock-stitch machines, either for family or manufacturing purposes.

"The Anklet."—Ladies will find this new device to be of the greatest service and comfort; but its beauty is alone sufficient recommendation. No lady should venture in the street at this season without a pair.
For sale at JEFFERS', No. 573 Broadway.

Balmoral Boots with "Anklets" are
The PRETTIEST things that Ladies can wear.
For sale at
MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

"Anklets,"
For ladies and children;
Balmoral boots of the best quality,
At CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway.

MARRIED.

MORRISON—FARNHAM.—In this City, on Thursday, March 6, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. S. Wiley, JAMES MORRISON, Jr., to CAROLINE THOMPSON FARNHAM, both of this City.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

CROWELL—CORNWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, March 6, by Rev. Thomas G. Osborn, CALVIN S. CROWELL to CARRIE M., eldest daughter of Richard H. Cornwell, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

HOLMES—SCRIBNER.—In Bedford, on Wednesday, March 5, by Rev. P. B. Heroy, Mr. GEORGE HOLMES to Miss MATILDA B. SCRIBNER, all of the above place.

VAN AMBURGH—HEMPSTEAD.—In this village, on Wednesday evening, March 5, by Rev. R. H. Howard, Mr. D. E. VAN AMBURGH to Miss JULIA HEMPSTEAD, both of Glenham, N. Y.

DIED.

HUNTER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, March 6, after a lingering illness, JOHN C. HUNTER, aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, James, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 230 10th-st., without further invitation.

SMINCK.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, March 5, MARGARET E. SMINCK, widow of the late John Sminck.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 67 Greene-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

JACKSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 5, Mrs. CATHARINE JACKSON, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 59 Leroy-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

VAN TINE.—In this City, on Friday evening, March 7, JOHANNAH VAN TINE, aged 79 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her nephew, John A. Schenck, No. 6 Crosby-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MURRAY.—In this City, on Friday, March 7, WM. MURRAY, M. D., in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Francis Xavier's Church, 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, the 10th inst., at 10 A. M.; thence his remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

MOUNT.—In this City, on Friday morning, JOSEPH E. MOUNT.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock, from No. 92 Rivington-st.

WESTERVELT.—In this City, on Friday morning, March 7, of scarlet fever, IDA, only daughter of the late Louisa I. and Richard H. Westervelt, of the firm of Littlefield & Westervelt, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 79 Macdougal-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Hackensack for interment.

WHITMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 7, HARVEY W., son of Addison S. and Angelina Whitman, aged 7 years, 4 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, in Bedford-av., fifth house south of Park-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MONROE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, March 7, Capt. JOHN MONROE, of Seventh Company National Guard.

Due notice of time and place of funeral will be hereafter given.

THOMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, March 7, ELIZABETH THOMPSON, daughter of Lucy and the late Samuel Thompson, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 105 Willow-st., Brooklyn, on First Day, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARREN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 7, of consumption, HELEN M. WARREN, wife of D. T. Warren, aged 28 years, 9 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from her late residence, No. 307 State-st., Brooklyn, at 9 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. The remains will be taken to Haydenville, Mass., for interment.

BRUM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, March 6, SUSAN BRUM, widow of the late Capt. Philip Brum, aged 73 years and 6 months.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, Clermont-av., near Willoughby, Brooklyn, this day, (Saturday,) the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. Her friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVIS.—In Flatlands, L. I., on Thursday morning, March 6, suddenly, Rev. J. T. M. DAVIE, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are cordially invited to attend the funeral, from the Church, in Flatlands, on Tuesday, March 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. The clergy of the South Classis of Long Island are requested to be at the house by 1 o'clock. There will be conveyances at the dépôt in Flatbush, from 12½ to 1½ o'clock, to convey the friends to the Church.

GOODWIN.—In Hardwicksville, Nelson County, Va., on Tuesday, Sept. 17, of typhoid pneumonia, hopeful in her God, HANNAH, daughter of the late John Goodwin, Dublin, Ireland, and sister of H. W. Goodwin, Kanawha Co., Va.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
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WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME
Has now been before the public for six years, and has steadily grown into favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of undoubted and high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. Wilbor, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption, and all diseases of the lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such a prominent objection to the Cod Liver Oil when taken without Lime. This preparation is prescribed by the regular faculty, and sold by the proprietor, wholesale and retail.
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S. T.—1860—X.
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Cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. It is very agreeable to take, and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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ARNICA HAIR GLOSS stimulates and invigorates the hair—prevents it from falling out—restores it when lost—promotes its growth and strength—renders it proof against all diseases.
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ARNICA HAIR GLOSS is unequaled as a hair-dressing compound. It not only cleanses the scalp and invigorates the hair, but it renders the latter charmingly soft and lustrous. Its odor is particularly delicate and fragrant—the proprietor having taken especial pains to secure this result.
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Any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat.
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"A Song of Home," "The Woodbine Round the Door," "Moonlight on the Ocean," "Echo Song—Long Ago," "Hours we Love," "Onward and Upward," "O Come my Love to the Dingle Side," "Oh, How Lovely is Zion."
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"That Well-Remembered Strain," "The Power of Love," "I Love Thee Better Now," "The Elegy of Tears," "The Red Rose," "We Parted Memories," and "In Memoriam."
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OUR NEXT EXPRESS FOR SHIP ISLAND will leave Boston per steamer SAXON, WEDNESDAY, March 12.
All packages intended for the troops at that place should be delivered at our office, No. 59 Broadway, previous to 4 P. M., Tuesday the 11 h.
ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, New-York.

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MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.
MARCH 10.
Messrs. SHELDON & CO., Publishers,
No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York,
Beg to announce that the elegant Household Edition of
THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS,
Beautifully Illustrated from Original Designs by
F. O. C. DARLEY and JOHN GILBERT,
Executed on Steel by the Best Engravers,
having passed into their hands, they will publish the seventh issue of the series,
MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT,
4 vols., 16mo., price $3,
On MONDAY, March 10.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Of the illustrations by Darley and Gilbert the names of these unrivaled artists are a sufficient guarantee. We have seen few steel engravings in which exquisite finish and all the spirit of the apparently careless etching were so well combined.

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Surpassing in beauty of binding and illustration any reproduction of the great Novelist previously attempted in this country.

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The readers of Dickens owe a heavy debt to the publishers of this Household Edition, and will not be content with any other, while they can get the clear print, the luxurious paper, the elegant binding, and the beautiful engravings here presented.

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LEISURE HOURS IN TOWN.
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TOTTEN'S NAVAL TEXT-BOOK.
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By Capt. B. I. TOTTEN, U. S. Navy.
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A NEW PAMPHLET ON THE CRISIS.—"THE NAIL HIT ON THE HEAD;" Or, The Two Jonathans Agreeing to Settle the Slave Question, With or Without Fighting, as the South Pleases. By Pacificator. Octavo. 24 pages. Price 10 cents. Published by THOS. H. PEASE, New-Haven, Conn. ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York.

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SEAMEN, ORDINARY SEAMEN, LANDSMEN, BOATMEN, MECHANICS AND OTHERS
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MARINE ARTILLERY,
W. A. HOWARD, Colonel Commanding.
Now in active service in
GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.

Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment tickets, to secure half pay, can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in the service. A few good fifers and drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts., New-York.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. WM. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.

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Lieut. A. W. MATTICE, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

NINTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA.—This fine regiment, now in the advance of the Army of the Potomac, in Gen. Banks' Division, will recruit a few good men to fill up the ranks. Immediate subsistence furnished. Pay to commence from date of enrolment.
Apply at the headquarters of the regiment, corner 13th-st. and University-place.
Capt. JOHN DALRYMPLE, } Recruiting
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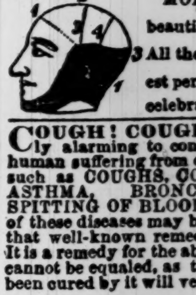
A GOOD CHANCE FOR BUGLERS.—Wanted, several young men who are desirous to proceed to the seat of war as bugler, to a cavalry regiment. This is the last chance for mounted buglers. Apply to Headquarters Smith's Cornet Band, 25 West Houston-st.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS!
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HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

COUGH! COUGH!! COUGH!!!—IT IS TRULY alarming to contemplate the immense amount of human suffering from diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, such as COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, SPITTING OF BLOOD, &c., &c., and yet a large amount of these diseases may be speedily and radically cured by that well-known remedy, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. It is a remedy for the above and similar complaints, which cannot be equaled, as the evidence of thousands who have been cured by it will verify. Read the following:
Mr. SAMUEL C. DAWSON, No. 1,217 Clarion-st., Philadelphia, writes:
"Some time ago I was attacked with that most fatal disease, Bronchitis, and, finding that it was making sad havoc with my constitution, I sought the advice of a physician, and while under his treatment I must say that I seemed to regain my wonted strength almost as quickly as I lost it. After an interval of some months, however, I was again prostrated, and, of course, sought my former remedy; but this time with no good results, although I gave it a long and patient trial. I next tried Cod Liver Oil, and this occasionally afforded great relief, but made no apparent cure. From the Oil I went to perhaps a dozen other specifics, warranted to cure, &c., but all failed. I was at last advised by a friend to try DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, and the result, I am happy to say, has been most astonishing, and I am once more like my former self. It will give me great pleasure to recommend your justly-celebrated EXPECTORANT to anyone afflicted with a Bronchial complaint."
Mr. W. C. FISHER, of Weston Spalding, Licolnshire, writes:
"A little nephew of mine, 5 years old, was, a few months since, suffering greatly from the Whooping Cough, and I have never seen a more distressing case. I immediately gave him JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, according to directions, and very soon began to see an improvement. The cough became easier, and expectoration much freer in a few days, and in two weeks the malady was so entirely overcome that it required no further attention."
Rev. E. KINCAID, the well-known missionary in Burmah, writes:
"About three months since, a Burman female of rank called on us, who had, as we learned from her husband, suffered for eight years with Asthma, and often for weeks together has been unable to sleep, except in a sitting posture. It was painful to look at her emaciated frame and distressed countenance. Feeling quite sure that no medicine could restore her to health, we (i. e., Dr. Dawson & myself,) thought only of affording some temporary relief, and gave her about one-third of a bottle of your Expectorant. One week after, her husband came for more, and informed us that, for the first time in eight years, she had slept sweetly. In one month and a half she was entirely restored, and has increased nearly one-fifth in weight."
FREDERICKA BROOKFELL, No. 141 Fisher-st., below 7th, Philadelphia, writes:
"For more than two years I was afflicted with a disease which I was told by a doctor was CONSUMPTION. During this time my sufferings were severe, having lost the use of my voice, and being prevented from obtaining any rest, owing to a troublesome cough, and the sharp pain and difficulty of breathing, which constantly annoyed me. Having tried in vain many different remedies, I began to lose all hope, when a neighbor, whose husband had been cured of a similar complaint by your EXPECTORANT, induced me to give it a trial. After taking several bottles, I began to improve, and by keeping it at my bedside, and taking small doses at short intervals through the night, I obtained comparative rest. In a little time large quantities of corruption were thrown from me, and I then began to mend gradually, until now my health is perfectly restored, owing, as I thankfully believe, to JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT."
Rev. N. M. JONES, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Bartholomew, Philadelphia, writes:
"In all cases resembling Consumption, I recommend your EXPECTORANT, having in so many instances witnessed its beneficial effects. I am pleased to inform you that the two last cases which came under my notice have been greatly helped by your EXPECTORANT."
This EXPECTORANT, and all of *Dr. D. Jayne & Son's Family Medicines are sold by Hegeman & Co.,* New-York, and by Druggists generally.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 7, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 125 bbls. Ashes, 8,336 bbls. Flour, 63 bbls. and 621 bags Corn Meal, 1,031 bushels Wheat, 2,370 bushels Corn, 2,557 bush. Rye, 1,353 bushels Barley, 3,038 bushels Oats, 2,973 bushels Malt, 5,436 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,217 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 100 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is inquired for at 33c.@34c. ⅌ ℔.

COPPER—Refined ingot has been in some request, chiefly at 26½c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Is in demand, at buoyant prices. Middling, 26c.@27c. ⅌ ℔. Sales 1,200 bales.

DYEWOODS—Sales 35 tons Maracaibo Fustic at $19 ⅌ ton.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair inquiry prevails to-day for desirable lots of State and Western Flour, at rather firmer prices. The reported sales since our last, amount to 11,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 35@$5 50; Inferior to choice extra State at $5 55@$5 80—chiefly at $5 60@$5 65; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 35@$5 50; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 55@$6 20; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 60@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 85; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, chiefly at $5 90@$5 95, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 35@$5 50
Extra State	5 55@ 5 80
Superfine Western	5 35@ 5 50
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 55@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 60@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio	5 80@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00@ 6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 85@ 5 95
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 00@ 7 00

Southern Flour is in demand at former rates; sales 1,000 bbls., at $5 85@$6 15 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 20@$8 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is fair supply and request, to-day, including superfine, at $5 40@$5 45; extra at $5 60@$6 60 ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,150 bbls. Rye Flour continues quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for at $2 90@$3 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $1 95@$2 10 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been sparingly sought after, yet prices of desirable lots have been quoted steady. Sales have been reported, since our last of 7,800 bushels, in small lots, including White Western, on private terms; Red Western (Winter) at $1 40, in store; Milwaukee Club, at $1 34; Red State at $1 40; and Amber Jersey, $1 43 ⅌ bushel. Corn is in fair request, at rather lower prices; sales have been made of 42,000 bushels, at 60c.@62c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 51c. for damaged do. in store; 59c.@60c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 72c. for White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Oats are inquired for, including Canadian at 39c.@40c.; Western at 39c.@40c.; State at 40c.@41c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c., ⅌ bushel. Rye is salable and firm at 83c.@86c. from dock and delivered, ⅌ bushel; sales, 2,700 bushels. Barley is unchanged; sales of 2,500 bushels State at 82@84c., and 20,000 bushels California on terms not ascertained, ⅌ bushel.

LEAD—Pig has been in fair demand, including foreign, at $6 75@$6 87½ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

LEATHER—Sole has been in fair demand, and prices have been quite firm.

MOLASSES—The market exhibits more activity. Sales 34 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 35c.; 220 hhds. and bbls. Cuba Muscovado, part at 25c., and 275 hhds. Clayed Cuba, on private terms, ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand, and has advanced to $1@$1 05 ⅌ gallon, with sales of 85 bbls., closing at $1 05 ⅌ gallon; Tar inactive. Resin dull, prices somewhat nominal.

OILS—The principal demand to-day has been for Linseed, at 87c.@88c., chiefly at 87c.@87½c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and in request at $14 12½@$14 25 for new Mess, $10 75@$11 for new Prime, ⅌ bbl; sales, since our last, 1,500 bbls., part to arrive. Dressed Hogs, 5¼c.@5¾c. ⅌ ℔. Cut Meats are selling pretty freely at 5¼c.@[illegible] for Hams, 4½c.@[illegible] for Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon is in demand at previous prices; sales, 800 boxes, at 6½c.@7¼c. ⅌ ℔. Lard is unchanged; sales, [illegible] tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7¾c.@8⅜c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is quiet, yet steady; sales since our last, [illegible] bbls., at $14@$14 50 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in demand, at 10c.@14c. for Western and 15c.@21c. for State ⅌ ℔. Cheese is selling slowly at 5c.@7c.

RICE—Sales 64 tcs. Carolina, in lots, at $6 62½@[illegible] ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in more request, [illegible] have been made on private terms. No important movements in any other kinds.

SPICES—Sales, 100 bags Pepper on private terms, and 500 mats Cassia at 36½c.@37c. ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been less freely purchased to-day. Total sales, 510 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 6⅝c.@[illegible]c., and 100 boxes Havana at 7¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is in fair demand, and is firm. Spanish is in lively request at full prices. Sales, 473 hhds. Kentucky at 8½c.@14c., and 1,051 bales Havana on private terms, ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 50,000 ℔s., at 8⅝c.@8¾c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Blacks and Greens are in fair request at very full prices.

TIN—Sales have been made of 800 slabs Banca and 1,300 slabs Straits; also, 500 boxes Plates, all on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, at 25½c.@26½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements have been rather heavier, to-day, but at easier rates. We now quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. 1½d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6¾d.@7½d.; Corn, 6d.@6¾d., ⅌ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ⅌ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; Petroleum, 5s. 9d. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and by steamer, 30s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 20s. ⅌ ton; Hops, ½d. ⅌ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 2s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ⅌ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow 22s. 6d.@25s. ⅌ ton. For Havre—Petroleum, (4,500 bbls.,) at $1 50 ⅌ bbl.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe, by the steamship *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

IF THE GENTLEMEN WHO SAW THE policeman strike the soldier corner of Chatham-square and New Bowery, Thursday evening about 11 o'clock, will forward their address to PRIVATE, Box No. 138 *Times* Office, they will confer a great favor.

ONYX.—WE CANNOT AGREE UPON TERMS. Write me how to proceed. M. R.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN who would like to be in a plain, quiet family, may find accommodations at No. 129 East 32d-st., from the 1st of April. A basement room to let as an office if desired.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would let, with board, a large nicely furnished front room on second floor, with large pantry. No. 64 West Warren-st. Reference required.

TWO YOUNG LADIES OF RESPECTABILITY are desirous of procuring, in an airy and pleasant situation, in Brooklyn, board and lodging with a family of respectability, who would be willing to accept, in part payment, the services of one of the young ladies in teaching the piano-forte. Address F. E. R., Box No. 2805 Post-office, New-York, mentioning location and terms.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 29th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $20 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED, ON BROOKLYN Heights—near the Wall-st. Ferry—in some respectable private family, for a navy officer and his wife, where they will be the only boarders. Address room No. 113 Mansion House, Brooklyn.

A FARMER WOULD RECEIVE INTO HIS family a few children to board. They could be instructed, if desired, by one accustomed to teaching, and a mother's care be given them. For particulars, &c., address FARMER, Sufferns, Rockland County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN requires a comfortable, well-furnished room, with board. The neighborhood of 23d-st. preferred. Address, with requisite particulars, J. H. C., Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

HARLEM.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board in a genteel private family, in Harlem. Address, for three days, A. C. A., Harlem Post-office. References exchanged.

HOTELS.

PATTON'S HOTEL.—NOS. 277, 279 AND 281 Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren-sts., conducted on the European plan or otherwise, as may be desired; restaurant and lunch-counter at all hours. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor, late of the Railroad and Adams Houses, Albany.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST SEVENTEENTH-ST., north side, between 1st and 2d avs., near Stuyvesant Park. Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, the fourth of the course *On Prayer*, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. THOS. MARSDEN, late of Wesleyan Methodist Conferences, England. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW DISPENSATION.—Religious services, consisting of short Lecture, Conference, Trance Speaking, &c., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at Cooper Institute, Room No. 20, and at 3 P. M., at Hitzelberger's Hall, No. 206 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts. Collection taken up to defray expenses.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COMFORT FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.—A meeting will be held by the CHRISTIAN COMMISSION FOR THE ARMY, at the North Presbyterian Church, (Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner 9th-av. and West 31st-st., on SUNDAY NIGHT, the 9th inst., at 7½ P. M., in behalf of their patriotic object of supplying religious and other profitable reading to the army, especially to the large numbers of sick and wounded in our Western army hospitals. Rev. Dr. HATFIELD and GEO. H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, have engaged to take part in the exercises. Ex-Gov. POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, and others, personally informed of the condition and needs of the army, are also expected to speak. A collection will be taken up.

ARMY MEETING, NEW-BRUNSWICK.—A Union meeting in aid of the Board of Publication for furnishing religious reading for our army and navy, will be held in New-Brunswick, in the Second Reformed Dutch Church, Rev. Dr. WILSON Pastor, on SABBATH EVENING, March 9. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. WILSON, Rev. L. G. BINGHAM, Agent of the Board, Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL, an army officer, and perhaps others. All are cordially invited to attend.

AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Academy of Music, he will preach to the Fire Department, when a collection will be taken for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Seats provided for strangers.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 12th-st. Seats free. At 10½ A. M., Rev. CHAS. P. BUSH, who has recently returned from a visit to the army of the Potomac, will preach on the subject of *Religious Reading for the Soldiers*, with glimpses of camp life. Preaching at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock, by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. In the afternoon the funeral sermon of Deacon David W. Staples will be preached.

EVANGELICAL PREACHING IN FRENCH.—Rev. M. FIVAZ, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

SIGNS OF THE PRESENT TIME.—MESSIAH'S Church, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—J. V. HIMES preaches on SUNDAY, at 3 and 7½ P. M., and J. T. LANING, at 10½ A. M. Special collection in the afternoon for Elder HIMES. All are cordially invited to attend. House open, and friends can remain all day. Seats free.

REV. C. C. GOSS, OF THE CHRISTIAN Alliance, will preach as usual in the American Museum, at 7½ o'clock. These services are strictly on the Union plan. No sect is denounced. Christ is the Head of all. Several letters have been received from infidels and others, which will be treated candidly. Come early, as these letters will be read first.

BROADWAY CHAPEL, BETWEEN 45TH and 46th sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Mr. FOX, of 43d-st. Church. At 2 P. M., Sabbath-school. At 3 P. M., Rev. Mr. VAN DOREN; subject—*The Anti-Christ of the Bible Cannot be the Present Emperor of France*. At night, 7½ o'clock, Rev. F. G. CLARKE, of the 23d-st. Presbyterian Church.

FIRST-FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, 28th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. B. FAIRFIELD, LL. D., President of Hills College, Michigan. In the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, preaching by Rev. JAS. L. PHILLIPS. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 o'clock P. M.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER of 9th-st. and Avenue B. Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Subject: *The Babe of the Bulrushes*. Sacramental services at 3 P. M. Preaching at 7 P. M., by Rev. Dr. H. A. ARCHER, of Brooklyn. Seats free. All are invited.

BLEECKER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Morton, entrance in Bleecker-st. Minister, Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, member of the Presbytery of New-York; residence, No. 371 West 35th-st. N. B.—All families or other persons, not connected with other churches, are cordially invited to cast in their lot with us. Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School, 9 A. M.

LAST OF THE SERIES OF SABBATH SERMONS.—Rev. Dr. A. H. VINTON will preach in St. George's Church, (Rev. Dr. TYNG'S,) on SUNDAY EVENING, on *The relations of the Sabbath to the Purity and Perpetuity of Free Institutions.*

NORMAN WHITE, Chairman.

R. S. COOK, Secretary.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring-sts. Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING. Prayer-meeting on FRIDAY EVENING. Seats free.

POPULAR OBJECTIONS TO UNIVERSALISM.—Rev. B. PETERS, Williamsburgh, will review the popular objections to Universalism in a series of discourses. Subject, SUNDAY EVENING: *Universalism will do to Live by, but not to Die by.* Church corner 4th and South 3d sts.

THE PRAYING BAND.—THE NEW-YORK Praying Association, Mr. SAMUEL HALSTEAD, President, will conduct religious services at Duane-st., M. E. Church, near Hudson-st., on SUNDAY, March 9, at 10½ A. M., at 3 P. M. and at 7 evening. Seats free and the public are invited.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADIson and Gouveneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBURGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock. Rev. THOS. E. VERMILYE, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the soon coming of Christ to reign as King over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. THOS. EASTON, of Greenport, will preach at the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, March 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., Rev. RALPH HOYT, Rector. Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3¼ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. NATHANIEL S. RICHARDSON, D. D., will preach in the afternoon, Rev. J. C. L. JONES in the evening. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH—4TH-AV., CORNER of 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. SPROLE, of Newburgh, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; and Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken throughout the day, in behalf of the New-York Conference City Missionary Society.

HABITS, GOOD AND BAD—WILL BE THE subject of discourse at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, by Rev. E. G. BROOKS. Services at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the morning at 10½.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORNER Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Communion at 3 P. M. Preaching by the Pastor at 7 o'clock P. M. The public invited. Seats free.

REV. WM. A. MUHLENBERG, D. D., WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av., corner 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, before the Missionary Association of that Parish. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st., east of 6th-av., (late Murray-hill Baptist Church.)—Services every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock, Rev. E. O. FLAGG, Rector. Seats free.

"CHRIST PLEADING THE IGNORANCE *of men as a ground for forgiveness.*" Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, pastor, will preach from the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, on *The Peril and Exceeding Sinfulness of any Compromise with Sin.* Services at 7½ o'clock.

SUMMERFIELD METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Washington-av., corner Greene-av., Brooklyn.—Rev. GEO. BOWLES, of the New-England Conference, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, evening at 7½ o'clock.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON, THE ANTICHRIST, *destined to become a Universal Monarch at the time of Christ's Advent*," will be lectured upon by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in Room No. 23 Cooper Institute, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. MOSES BALLOU will consider on SUNDAY EVENING, the parable of *The Leaven and the Meal*, (Matt. xiii., 33.) Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD preaches in the morning at 10½ o'clock.

REV. S. F. FARMER, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, will preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, March 9, at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—11th-st., 2d-av. Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will deliver the third and last discourse on the *Fate of Murderous Suicides* on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Public kindly invited.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. C. MIEL, EVERY SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath School Room of All Souls' Church, corner of 20th-st. and 4th-av., entrance on the street.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, East 29th-st., near 5th-av. Divine service will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½ o'clock. Special meetings will be held during the week.

REV. SAMUEL G. IRVINE, OF OREGON, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the West 25th-st. United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs.

PROF. MATTISON WILL PREACH AS usual in the new chapel, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7 P. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO RENT AT NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—A cottage house, with several acres of land, stable, &c., in perfect order. It is situated at a convenient walking distance from the New-Brighton or Quarantine Landings. View unsurpassed for beauty and extent. The house contains 15 rooms, besides kitchen, laundry, cellar, bathroom, closets, pantries, &c. Billiard table can be had with the house if desired. Apply to J. COLLES, Jr., No. 86 Front-st.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J., FROM 1st of May, a first-class house, situated on high ground, in the prettiest part of the town. The ground (one acre) is tastefully laid out in lawn and garden, with great variety of fruit and shade trees. House good size, contains gas, furnace, range, &c.; 10 minutes' walk from dépôt and 45 from Cortlandt-st. Communication hourly. Apply to G. B. WHITTLESEY, Elizabeth, or W. M. DAY, No. 16 Lamartine-place, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 35 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

TO LET—AN EXCELLENT DOUBLE TWO-story and attic house, in the village of West Farms, Westchester County, within one hour's ride of the City The house is of stone, and contains all modern improvements; is on the margin of the Bronx's River, and has about two acres of land attached. Will be let very low to a good tenant, and possession given April 1. F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 74 Beaver-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTtage at Irvington, (one hour from New-York,) situated on Main-av., not 200 yards from dépôt of Hudson River Railroad; contains 8 rooms, is nicely shaded, good garden, plenty of small fruit, a never-failing spring of excellent water within ten feet of the house. Terms reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. BONDY, No. 71 William-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK.—THE DELIGHTfully situated gentleman's residence, corner Broad and Franklin sts., with every modern convenience; lot 55x160; house large and convenient, with barns, carriage house, coachman's house, &c., &c., altogether a very desirable property. Also, brick store No. 401 Broad-st. Terms to suit. Will be sold at a reduced price. HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET.—A BEAUTIFUL STONE COTTAGE, AT East Chester, N. Y., one and a-half miles from Mount Vernon Station on New-Haven Railroad. Rent $200. Inquire of MARTIN & MORRISON, corner of Canal-st. and Broadway; of Mr. JNO. STEVENS, Mount Vernon or of ENOCH WILSON, Sexton at St. Paul's Church, East Chester.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated directly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No 63 Wall-st., third story.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—near the Sound; large dwelling, with tenant-house, barn, carriage-house, four acres of land, plenty of fruit, shade-trees, &c.; about 30 miles from New-York. Communication twice a day, by boat or rail. Must be sold at some price without delay. Apply to J. APPLEGATE, No. 344 Broome-st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREE-story house with water, gas and all other modern conveniences, pleasantly situated, within a very short distance of the dépôt and steamboat landing, at Yonkers, to let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LEASE.—TWELVE acres, lawn, garden, fruit of all kinds in abundance. A large house, containing all modern improvements, coach-house, farm-house, barn, ice-house, &c., &c., at Throg's Neck, in Westchester. For terms, inquire of SILAS M. STILWELL, No. 55 East 21st-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the dépôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO RENT—IN 14TH-st., in a first-class English basement house, furnished handsomely, gas and heat, &c. Apply as above, No. 126 West 14th-st., between 8 and 10 A. M. Possession immediately.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, ROOMY AND SUBstantial cottage in the town of Pelham; situation is very pleasant and perfectly healthy. Very accessible to the City. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Buildings.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Dépôt. Inquire of

A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL ACRES, within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt at Riverdale, on the Hudson, suitable for a small family. Apply to WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the dépôt.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—FOUR BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses on Lexington-av., Murray Hill. These houses were built by days works; replete and complete in every particular; will be finished and possession given by the 1st of April next. Will be sold at a great sacrifice or exchanged for good property in the Seventh, Tenth, or Thirteenth Wards. For further particulars inquire of F. B. BALDWIN, or of CHAS. FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

Also, other first-class houses for sale or to let.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY and attic house, and lease of lot, No. 56 Henry-st., built by day's work; has all the modern improvements, and is in good order; rent of lot $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 25x100; the house has an extension, three stories in hight. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TWO AND THREE-story houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses in different parts of the XIXth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCH, 2d-av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to S. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE DESIRable residence on Myrtle-av., corner of Hamilton-st., between Clinton and Washington avs., Brooklyn; lot 50x129 feet, filled with the choicest fruit-trees. For terms, apply on the premises, or to P. C. CORTELYOU, No. 29 Spruce-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

IN BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished, a 3-story and attic brick house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, and convenient to all the ferries. Possession at any time. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,307 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON 21ST-ST., WITH privileges of Gramercy Park, the brown-stone, English-basement house, No. 111 East 21st-st. Price $10,500 for sale; for rent, $900.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR a house desirably located in this City, worth about $8,000, a neat three-story brick house in Brooklyn, containing gas, water, &c. The difference will be paid in cash. Apply to FITTON & JONES, No 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 195 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY NOVA SCOtia drab-stone house, now occupied by the owner, for sale, furnished or unfurnished, at a sacrifice, and on liberal terms. Apply on the premises, No. 32 West 46th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO UNFINISHED FIRST-CLASS, medium-size houses, on Murray Hill, Madison-av., a very desirable corner location for a female school. A loan will be made to complete the same if desired. Inquire of W. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT FLATBUSH, L. I., SEVEN LOTS of land, situated on the Coney Island Railroad, near the village of Flatbush. For sale cheap. Apply to W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE.—NO. 349 PEARL-ST., possession immediately; No. 22 Vesey-st., all above the first floor, from 1st May; No. 436 Washington-st., with shop, possession immediately; No. 438 Washington-st., vacant lot, possession 1st May; Nos. 276 and 277 West-st., with bulkhead in front of the same, occupied by J. Johnson as lumber-yard; Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Charles-st., occupied as a coal-yard, possession immediately. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., up-stairs.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, is heavily timbered; fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; no yard; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 3. JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIous dwelling-house, with carriage house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

TO LET IN NEWARK—THE NEW BRICK house No. 63 North Broad-st., containing 15 rooms, (4 small,) parlors, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor; marble mantels, furnace, range, water and gas; the location every way good, and 6 minutes' walk from the M. and E. Dépôt. Rent $350. Apply on the premises, or No. 192 Broad-st., or at No. 88 William st., New-York.

JOHN PROVOST.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and subcellar, No. 144 Chambers-st.; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st., 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

STORE TO LET IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, L. I.—The large, commodious and modern built store, formerly occupied by Isaac Peck & Son, will be for rent from May 1. An excellent opportunity being offered to parties willing to engage in the mercantile business in the country. Inquire of ISAAC PECK, Office No. 36 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CELEBRATED Oak Hall clothing store, Nos. 84, 86 and 88 Fulton-st., extending through to Nos. 47 and 49 Gold-st., covering four lots, and having an entrance on two streets. This is a rare chance for clothiers, as it is one of the oldest and best located stands in this City. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE MEDIUM-SIZE high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 150 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; the house is in good order; all the modern improvements, including gas fixtures; lot 21 by 104 feet; location first-class in every respect. Apply to SMITH & LAWRENCE, No. 157 Duane-st.

TO LET—THE DWELLING PART OF THAT large 4-story building, No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner of Fulton, containing about 30 rooms, with gas, water, &c., in good order, and admirably adapted for a boarding house. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to A. B. DAVENPORT, No. 24 Court-st.

TO LEASE—THE LARGE AND VALUABLE pier foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by the Long Island Railroad Company. For particulars inquire of SMITH FANCHER, No. 26 Water-st., or at the office of the Brooklyn & Jamaica Railroad, South Ferry, Brooklyn.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, IN South Brooklyn, a first-class brown-stone front house, with every convenience, well located, only five minutes' walk from the ferry. Will be let, furnished or unfurnished, for six months or longer. Address BEALE, Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE—A THREE-STORY AND attic modern private dwelling house in 10th-st., near 5th-av.—contains gas fixtures, water closets, &c., &c.; three rooms deep on first floor, and is in good order. For cards of admission apply to

G. A. KISSAM, No. 30 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings No. 448 and 450 Water-st.; six lofts, 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

STORE TO LET, No. 100 William-st.

Apply to WM. H. NEILSON, No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-STOOP house, with all the modern improvements, in perfect order, gas-fixtures, &c., near Washington Parade Ground. For particulars, inquire of

GRIFFIN & BANNISTER, No. 3 Astor-place.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements, water, gas, speaking tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., New-York.

FOURTEENTH AND THIRTY-FOURTH STS.—TO LET—The two four-story brown stone front houses, with all modern improvements. Nos. 102 and 104 East 14th-st. Also, No. 146 West 34th st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE TWO STORY AND ATTIC BRICK house, No. 178 4th-st., near 6th-av.; suitable for one family only. It may be seen after 10 A. M. Rent $650 per annum. Apply at No. 182 4th-st., to A. P. SMITH, in grocery.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET TO A SMALL quiet family, from 1st of April; large front and back rooms, two bedrooms, with privilege in bath rooms, and modern improvements. Rent $200. Apply, stating references, on premises, No. 312 West 20th-st.

STORE NO. 72 SOUTH-ST. TO RENT.—Can be leased, with the adjoining store and one in the rear, belonging to the estate of George Griswold, as a bonded warehouse for teas, &c. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY DWELLING NO. 140 East 18th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in good order, with all the modern improvements; to a good tenant a three years' lease will be given. Apply at No. 27 Chambers-st.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

STORES NOS. 36 AND 38 WHITEHALL-ST., opposite the Produce Exchange, to rent from May 1 next, with an L on Pearl-st. Apply to JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 69 Wall st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, WITH STABLE, &c., and 30 acres of land, on Staten Island Heights, one mile from the ferries. Apply to JAMES E. MAURAN, No. 315½ West 22d-st.

BASEMENTS, OFFICES AND ROOMS, on Fulton and Gold sts., well lighted, with steady steam power, to let. Inquire of J. H. WHITE, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 112 Forsyth-st., near Broome; consisting of two rooms on third floor, four on the second, and back basement. Rent $240. Can be seen from 10 to 5 o'clock.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR WITH KITCHEN OF a house in a pleasant neighborhood, near 8th-av., suitable only for a small family; rent, $275. Inquire at the drug-store, No. 166 8th-av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 102 WILLIAM-ST., STORE No. 91 Washington-st., Stable No. 109 9th-st. Apply to CHARLES CAROW, No. 76 South-st.

TO LET—STORE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND Waverley-place, under the New-York Hotel. Apply to M. MORGAN, No. 37 William-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—PART OF A HANDSOME MODERN dwelling, (not less than 6 rooms,) by a quiet family, of 5 members. Location, between 4th and 6th avs., 10th and 30th sts. Preference will be given to apartments in a dwelling conveniently arranged for two families—in excellent order, as they will be kept so—and an unexceptionable neighborhood. Address, with particulars, Mr. W., Box No. 747 Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE, (RENT TAKEN IN board,) from May 1, by a family of grown persons; location between 3d and 5th avs. and 12th and 26th sts. Best of reference given and required. Address, with particulars of house and location, A. H. B., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH GARDEN attached, in the vicinity of New-York, by a small family, no children. It must be in a good neighborhood, and of moderate rent. Address, with location, rent, &c., J. W., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A FOUR-STORY HOUSE, in good order and pleasantly located, between 14th and 30th sts., and 4th and 7th avs. Apply to H. H. DURKEE, No. 86 Water-st.

WANTED—A THREE STORY, HIGH STOOP house, with good yard; location between 12th and 30th sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; rent not to exceed $600. Address T. M., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st., Basement.

APRICOT JAM.—ANY GROCER OR CONFECtioner having a few dozen pots of this article can find a good customer at No. 113 West 23d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION IS wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has good references from her last place, and is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 140 West 33d-st., top floor, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid; has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing, and do plain sewing; the best of City reference. To be seen at her last place. Call at No. 311 East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—A LAdy about breaking up housekeeping, would like to get places for two excellent girls—one as chambermaid and waitress and the other as cook; both in the same family if possible. Apply at No. 160 West 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &C.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; will assist with the washing, if required, or would take care of children and do sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 145 35th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., third floor, back room.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK wishes a situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for over eight years in one family. The best of testimonials given. Call for two days at No. 109 25th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room. Has no objection to go in the country. Newport preferred for the Summer.

AS COOK.—A GERMAN WOMAN DESIRES A situation as cook, and assist in the washing and ironing; has best of City references from her last employer, with whom she has lived eighteen months. Apply to BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S Servants' Institute, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable German woman, in a private family, as good plain cook; would have no objection to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st., from 9 to 4 o'clock; ring the private door-bell next jeweler's.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, TIDY WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, game and fancy dishes; wages $10; City or country. Call at, or address, No. 132½ 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; understands all kinds of soups, meats, poultry and game, can make good desserts, and is an excellent baker; the best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A FIRST-class cook, by one who understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen at her present employer's, at the southeast corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation; has the best of City reference. Also, one to cook, wash and iron, with the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 81 3d-av., over the shoe store.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook in a private family; is a first-class cook. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 351 1st-av., near 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and assist in washing; is a good baker of bread and pies; is capable of taking a place up stairs or down. The best of City reference given from her last employer. Is English Protestant. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; good City and country reference; the country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 Willet-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK AND HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUAtions wanted by two competent females, one as first-class cook, and the other as housekeeper, in a hotel; has long reference from a first-class hotel. Inquire for two days at No. 89 West 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as cook, washer or ironer, in a private family; is a very good plain cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; can give the very best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 267 West 32d-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 427 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.; ring Bell No. 3.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young woman wishes a situation as above, or will do general housework; is a good cook, baker of bread, and a good washer and ironer; is a good butter-maker; has no objections to the country. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A strong and active woman wishes to engage as above; is an excellent cook, baker, &c., and a good washer and ironer; has good reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by an experienced Scotch Protestant woman, in the above capacity in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; best of reference given. Inquire of A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A young girl wants a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 280 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a middle-aged lady as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, or as seamstress, or travel to Europe with a family; can give good reference. Call at No. 62 6th-av., for one day.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE PERson wishes a situation as lady's maid; is a competent seamstress and hairdresser; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN person, a situation as nurse for children or an invalid, and to do plain sewing and make herself generally useful; refers to the family in whose service she has been several years. Address by note R. J., No. 241 5th-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGlish girl, a situation as nurse; speaks French; can do plain sewing; is willing to go to the country. Apply at her present employers, No. 35 Bank-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable person as nurse and seamstress; understands hair-dressing; has no objection to travel with a family; has the best of City reference from her last two employers. Call at No. 576 2d-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation by an American girl to take care of a child and do plain sewing work on a machine, or to do chamberwork; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 19th-st., near 6th-av., Mrs. Whyte's.

AS NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to obtain a situation for an American woman as nurse or seamstress, or would wait upon an invalid. She can be seen at her present employer's, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 231 Madison-av., above 38th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of a baby from its birth; has five years of best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 1,383 Broadway, between 48th and 49th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as first-class waitress and chambermaid, thoroughly competent of her business; very best City references from first-class families; can be seen for two days at No. 172 East 34th-st., second floor, back room.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as waitress or chambermaid, by a neat, tidy girl; can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 121 West 24th-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish, American and Protestant women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants wanted.

A SITUATION WANTED—IN A HOTEL, BY an English girl of experience and intelligence, to take charge of a linen-room or storeroom; is thoroughly competent, and can be well recommended. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S Servants' Institute, Nos. 307 and 309 4th-av.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS CLERK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant man, as clerk, out-door salesman, bar-keeper, or any light business, small compensation only required. The best of City references given. Address SAMUEL, Box No. 109 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a youth of 18 as entry clerk, assistant book-keeper or a situation as clerk in some office. Address J. H. S., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a steady, reliable, English Protestant man, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; is a good groom and careful driver; understands the feeding of horses and the care of carriages, harness, and all appointments, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address No. 18 West 32d st., until engaged.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant man, who perfectly understands the care and management of horses and carriages, and all belonging to a gentleman's establishment, as will be seen by his three years' City reference from his last employer. Address T. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom, and a good, careful driver; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

AS COPYIST, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS of age, residing with his parents in Brooklyn, who writes a very good and rapid hand, desires a situation in some law office as copyist and clerk; would be willing to work for a small compensation if allowed the privileges of the office. Address W. N., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, BY A SINGLE Protestant young man, a situation; he is a general farmer, understands it in all its branches; and is also a good hand over horses; is willing and not afraid to work; desires a steady place; can give the best of reference. Call at No 320 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—A SCOTCH Protestant young man wants a situation as above; he understands the care and management of stock thoroughly; understands farming and vegetable gardening in all their branches; has practiced it in Scotland as well as here; has 8 months' reference from last place. Can be seen at the Institute, No. 97 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man of [illegible] family; the man is a first-class gardener, well understands the management of green-house, hot or cold grapery, as well as the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; has 12 years' experience in this country; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; both can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 211, *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands raising all kinds of vegetables and keeping a place in order; can take care of any kind of stock; is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself useful; has good references as to honesty and sobriety. Address J. B., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class English gardener—married—no family—[illegible] years in this country. Understands growing grapes in hot and cold houses, and the management of [illegible] out-door fruits, vegetables, and laying out and [illegible] places. Good reference given. Address J. S. F., care of Edwin Allen, New-Brunswick Nurseries, New-Jersey.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS gardener, by a Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is also a good coachman and groom; would make himself generally useful; good references given. Address J. G., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener for a single German; landscaping, [illegible] gation and cultivation of greenhouse plants, grapery, orchard and vegetables perfectly understood; terms reasonable. Address C. G., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A gardener by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, green-house fruit, flowers, [illegible] bles, &c.; City reference from last employer. Address A. B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a [illegible] industrious man; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can give the best of reference as to character, capability and sobriety. Address J. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Open for engagement, a reliable and trustworthy Scotchman, capable to take charge as a whole, and keep a first-class place in good order. Address KATHNESS, No. 26 Catherine-st., corner of Henry-st., New-York, or Box No. 134 *Times* Office, till March 10.

TO FARMERS AND OWNERS OF COUNTRY SEATS.—A young man, of New-England birth and habits, of experience in mixed husbandry and market gardening, well acquainted with glass culture, desires a situation as working foreman in either branch; is a good accountant; can conduct general business and correspondence. Address GEORGE HENRY, Hallowell, Maine.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS COMpositor, of experience, having been out of the job printing department for some years, wishes to qualify with a competent party, at reduced wages; will be an acquisition to a person who can appreciate industry, sobriety and honesty. Address B. A. H., Box 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY AND industrious young man, to drive a horse and cart; understands the care of horses thoroughly, and is willing to make himself useful whenever work is required; can give the best of references from his last employer. Address, or call at No. 79 West 28th-st., third floor, front room.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a farmer and gardener, capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; must be a single man and a Protestant, and have a thorough knowledge of his business, including some experience with glass; a Scotchman preferred. Address for one week, Box No. 1,196, New-York Post-office, giving references, and stating wages expected, (beside board, which will be furnished by the advertiser.) A faithful, industrious, capable man, will find this a pleasant, permanent place. None other will be able to keep it more than one month.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A Protestant girl, with good reference, to do general housework. Apply, for two days, at No. 132 Congress-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A SAW-MILL; WAGES $600 per year; 4 girls to travel to California and Europe; 1 stewardess, 2 conductors. Apply No. 17 Chatham-square.

SALESMEN—WANTED, IN A SILK AND FANcy goods jobbing house, two salesmen, who can sell a fair amount of cash and short time trade. Address, with references, WHITE GOODS, Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A FARM CONtaining 12 acres of first-rate land. On the place are two dwelling-houses, with good gardens attached, fine orchard, good wells of water. Also one store with dwelling above it, and two barns. Land and all in good order, and well stocked with choice fruits. Churches and schools near by. Plenty of fish and oysters, the place being near Long Island Sound. It is situated on the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at Noroton Dépôt, formerly known as Lockwood's Corner. The place, for location and health, is worthy the attention of any gentleman who is desirous of locating in the country. Distance from New-York about 38 miles. For further particulars inquire of Capt. WM. LOCKWOOD, on the premises, or of J. W. STANTON, 186 William-st., New-York. Terms made easy.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN MERCER COUNty, N. J.—one of 130 acres of fine land, all tillable except 5 acres woodland, one mile from Clarksville dépôt, two miles from Princeton, and forty-five miles from New-York; house handsomely situated, nearly new, large and convenient; two tenant-houses; barn 30x50 feet, stable, &c.; fruit in abundance;—one of 91 acres, half a mile from Kingston dépôt, 12 acres of woodland; land well fenced and in good condition, with plenty of fruits and of different varieties; fair buildings. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 133 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the City of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain with liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to ROBERT BENNER, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE AND PRODUCTIVE FARM about ninety acres, (eight acres of woodland, balance all tillable,) eight acres of apple orchard, 1,000 pear trees with abundance of small fruit, at Rye, Westchester County, two miles from dépôt, house two-story frame, about 35 feet by 44 feet, with extension, supplied with spring water, barns and other out-buildings, large, convenient and in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A SPLENDID FARM IN THE CENTRAL part of this State in exchange for City property; good house, commodious barns and out-buildings, good fences, and free from incumbrance; 115 acres; situated on Skaneateles Lake. Address, post-paid, J. H., No. 26 East 20th-st., giving a description of property offered.

ROCKLAND COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—20 acres, with large orchard, stone dwelling, barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near churches and schools, and 1½ miles from dépôt. C. H. OLIVER, 51 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO let at Riverdale, on the Hudson River, half an hour's ride from 31st-st. A furnished cottage with 9 rooms and about 3 acres of ground. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with abundance of fruit and shade trees, and vegetable garden. The view from the house is unsurpassed. For terms and permission to see the grounds, apply at the office of the Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, No. 184 Broadway, New-York.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. [illegible] Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

TO RENT.—FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIdence at Norwalk, Connecticut; house is large and well furnished, good stable and carriage-house, plenty of fruit and shade trees, with 9 acres of land, and more if required; splendid water view; situated on high ground, about one mile from the railroad dépôt. Apply to C. BARNARD, No. 4 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON THE banks of the Hudson, with prettily laid-out grounds, and fruit and shade trees. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. F. LEE, at No. 58 10th-st., between [illegible] and 6th avs., or on the premises, corner of Point and Fairview avs., Glenwood, Yonkers.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A DESIRABLE FAMILY residence, situated on New-Brighton Heights, Staten Island, containing four parlors, eleven bedrooms, bathroom, and all modern conveniences. The use of a cow, carriage and horses might be included. Apply to H. L. ROUTH, No. 46 William-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood near Madison-square. For terms and permit to see the house, apply at No. 131 Broad-st., up stairs, at 10 A. M., or 4 P. M.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN A VERY desirable situation, where the rent would be taken in the board of a small family; parties having some means at command, will find this a good opportunity. Address with real name, Box No. 3,266 Post-office, for one week.

TO LET—AT COLLEGE POINT, ON THE EAST River, a very large house, furnished. Situation very healthful and beautiful. Good bathing. Apply to JOHN NEGLAN, No. 29 Merchants' Exchange, Hanover-st.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—T. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country.

A MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS for maintaining, during the coming Winter, a first-class Skating Pond at Bedford, which shall be accessible from all parts of the City of Brooklyn, will be held at No. 10 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing a Skating Association.

BROOKLYN, March 6, 1862.

JOHN GAUL ROSMAN,
CHARLES H. MEIGS,
C. W. BETTS,
} Committee.

FINANCIAL.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 31 NASSAU-STREET.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1862.

REPORT.

Capital Stock..........		$100,000 00
Reserve of Jan. 1, 1861..........	$823,169 20	
Reserve for possible depreciation in Securities..........	40,000 00—	$863,169 20
Dividends remaining unsettled..........		50,325 98
Premiums, Extra Premiums, Annuities, &c., received during the year..........	367,533 38	
Interest and Rents received during the year..........	51,827 68	
Interest and Rents, accrued and deferred Premiums..........	64,187 99—	493,549 63
		$1,507,044 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death on Policies, and on Bonus and payments on Annuities...	$131,407 32	
Paid Expenses, Salaries, Taxes, Medical Fees, Commissions, &c..........	64,939 31	
Paid Dividends, Reinsurance, Purchased Policies, and Bonus and Interest on Dividends..........	135,897 18—	$332,243 81

ASSETS.

Cash in bank and on hand..	$12,399 36	
Bonds and Mortgages.......	327,200 00	
Real Estate..........	128,461 19	
Premium Notes on Policies in force..........	476,298 55	
[The actual value of the securities on these notes is more than.....$600,000.]		
Quarterly and Semi-annual Premiums deferred..........	41,844 33	
United States and New-York Stocks..........	61,127 60	
Premiums and Interest in hands of Agents in course of collection and transmission, secured by bonds....	94,380 83	
Temporary Loans on Bonds and Stocks..........	38,750 00	
Interest accrued in Jan. 1, and all other property.....	12,343 60—	174,800 40
		$1,507,044 21

HENRY STOKES, President.
C. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.
J. L. HALSEY, Assistant Secretary.
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary.
A. DU BOIS, M. D., Medical Examiner, residence No. 13 West 11th-st.; at office daily from 2 to 3 o'clock.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON SECOND AND THIRD MORTGAGE BONDS.—Holders of the above bonds are notified that they must deliver their bonds, together with R. Bayard's receipts for the assessment on the same, to the purchasing Committee, No. 12 Wall-st., by the 12th of March, instant, or forfeit their privilege to participate in the purchase. The said bonds are to be used for the purchase of the road under the plan of reorganization.
R. BAYARD, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 153 BOWERY, CORNER BROOME-STREET, NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862.
AN ELECTION FOR THIRTY DIRECTORS and three Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 P. M.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CAUSE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION—100 bonds M. M. A. S. RR. Company, on the steps of the City Hall, New-York, on the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Sale positive.
J. W. RUAFF.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

$20,000 CASH.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING this sum in cash, will loan or operate in any way to net good and sure returns. Address, with full particulars, W., Box No. 2,060 Post-office.

UNITED STATES QUARTERMASTER'S CERTIFICATES bought and sold on commission by P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

ATLANTIC, UNION, PACIFIC AND COMMERCIAL Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Fifty (50) per Cent. on coupons of April 1, 1857, payable on and after MONDAY, March 10, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the Dividend will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from the 10th of March to the 10th of April, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, JR., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellows Falls.—Dated Feb. 22, 1862.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City.
J. W. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862. Treasurer pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL OF GWYNNE & DAY.
GWYNNE & DAY have removed their Banking Office to No. 21 Wall-st., corner of Broad.
Uncurrent money and Treasury Notes bought and sold.
Highest premium on Gold and Silver.
Stocks bought and sold on commission.
U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes for sale, &c., &c.
Subscriptions received to the METROPOLITAN BANK NOTE REPORTER.

RICHARD IRVIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 54 Exchange-place.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type coppertaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER—At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

PROFESSIONAL.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH.—BY THE AID OF RECENT MECHANICAL improvements, we can make a set of 14 of the best kind of teeth on a fine gold plate, with vulcanite base, for $28.
J. SMITH DODGE & SON, No. 10 East 17th-st.

COTTON SEED.—5,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 95 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

R. W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
AUCTION SALE OF $20,000 WORTH OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND VALUABLE WORKS OF ART, SUPERB PAINTINGS, PARIAN AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS, MAGNIFICENT SOLID ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, COSTLY ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, RICH CARPETS, &c.
RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT will sell on MONDAY, March 10, at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the above valuable furniture, being the entire contents of the above first-class house, comprising four elegant full suites of furniture in brocatel and reps, elegant collection of landscapes and historical paintings, costly parlor ornaments and superb rosewood parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture of every description. The house is replete with everything adapted to a costly and fashionably furnished residence, including a large variety of rich cut-glass, French China, silver-ware, &c. Catalogues at house. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, a large and elegant assortment of first-class household furniture, comprising parlor, chamber, library and dining room suites, and other elegant furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 11 o'clock, at No. 473 Broadway, lately occupied by Beekman & Co., STORE-FIXTURES, MIRRORS, COUNTERS, &c.
A large and valuable lot of store-fixtures, in fine order, consisting of all the fine counters, some of which are mahogany tops, with drawers do., on castors; 5 large French plate mirrors; 2 do. small; about 40 first-class 3 light gas chandeliers, complete, with shades; mantilla frames; do. brackets of bronze, with brass rods for furs and cloaks; mahogany tables, marble tops; sofas; 200 yards of Brussels and ingrain carpets; shelving and partitions in fine order; mahogany revolving stools, iron railing, patent daguerrean plate polisher, cost $125; 2 superior sewing-machines, 1 for ordinary sewing and 1 for leather; a fine iron safe, made to order by Gaylor; cast-iron awning-post and awning, and a variety of other fixtures. Also an assortment of dry goods, to close. Will be sold without reserve, as the store must be given up immediately.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON NASSAU-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 15, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
NASSAU-ST.—The large double marble-front buildings Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman sts., and running through to Theatre-alley, being the property a portion of which was formerly occupied by the Artisan's Bank, the buildings cover the entire lot, 50 by about 102 feet, are 6 stories high, good sub-cellars, and iron shutters front and rear. The premises are occupied by various tenants, and partly rented for the coming year. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, March 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, black walnut etageres, oak extension dining tables, black walnut do., black walnut armoir-a-glace, mahogany office desks, gilt frame mirrors, ormolu chandeliers, carved rosewood etageres with marble tops, mohogany washstands, oak marble-top sideboards, rosewood secretary bookcase, toilet sets, oak library table, black walnut marble-top dressing bureau, rosewood do., oak marble-top buffet. Also an elegant rosewood piano-forte, carved all round, 7-octave, made by Hall & Son, cost $500. Also a second-hand upright piano-forte, in rosewood case.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON ORCHARD-STREET AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, March 14, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.
ORCHARD-ST.—The plot of ground with the buildings thereon on easterly side of Orchard-st., between Canal and Hester sts., and known as No. 22 Orchard-st., 4-story frame-house, 28 by 26 feet 6 inches, with alley-way under, on the front of the lot; and 3-story brick house, 28 by 18 feet 9 inches, in the rear of the lot. The premises rent for $900 per annum; $3,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Maps, &c., at the office No. 3 Pine-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
TWO VALUABLE HOUSES ON EAST 20th-st. at auction.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
EAST 20TH-ST.—The two first-class three story brown stone front English basement houses. Nos. 194 and 194½ East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—each 15 feet 3¾ inches front, by 40 feet deep; contain all the conveniences, and finished in the best manner; lots each 15.3¾x92 feet; free from all incumbrances. Maps and full particulars at No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7 o'clock,
OIL PAINTINGS—ancient and modern—comprising some fine originals, and mostly in gilt frames. Also, fine line ENGRAVINGS, including choice proofs and a variety that are nicely colored, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
GEO. BROWN WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 35 Nassau-st., wagon, harness, &c., City built coupe rockaway, but little used; skeleton trotting wagon, two stylish four-seat rockaways, no top road wagons and buggies, extension top rockaway, in good order; double and single harness, blankets, whips, bells, &c.; also a splendid City built close carriage.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, lounges, chairs, tables, bedsteads, washstands, carpets, oilcloths, feather beds, blankets, sheets, mattresses, looking-glasses, china, glass and kitchenware, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, March 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of gray horses, 15½ hands high, well matched and very stylish drivers.

PROPOSALS.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1862.

The Navy Department will, until the 24th of March next, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defense.

These vessels, with the exception of those for the Mississippi River and its tributaries, will be propelled by screws; those for the Mississippi River and tributaries may be propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be either wholly of iron (which would be preferred) or of iron and wood combined, as the projectors may consider most suitable for the object proposed, but their sides and decks must be protected with an iron armature sufficient to resist the heaviest shot and shells.

The vessels for the Mississippi River and its tributaries are not to draw more than six feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than six eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for harbor defence are not to draw more than twelve feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of ten knots per hour in smooth water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for seven days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than from two to four eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for coast defence are not to draw more than twenty feet of water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of fifteen knots per hour at sea, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for twelve days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two fifteen or twenty-inch guns.

The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defence are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessel's position.

The propositions must state the number of vessels, subject to the election of the Department, which the party proposes to furnish complete in every respect, embracing armor-plating, steam-machinery and equipments of all kinds, ready for service, excepting only ordnance and ordnance stores and provisions; the propositions must be accompanied by descriptions, specifications, drawings, and models of such character that the work could be executed from them.

The place of delivery must be stated; the time within which the vessel or vessels are to be completed, and also the total sum to be paid for each.

It will be stipulated in the contract that one-fifth the total amount will be retained by the Government until sixty days after the reception of the vessel, in order to give it a trial, the remaining payments being made with due regard to the proper performance and progress of the work; the contract will also embrace forfeitures for failure to perform the conditions specified.

The bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if a contract is awarded, it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract, will also be stated.

The Department will consider any other proposition that may be presented in which the draft of water above-named is not exceeded.

The Department will be at liberty to accept or reject any or all the propositions.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 8, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on Monday, the 10th inst., for supplying the following articles of lumber, viz.:
100,000 feet box boards, 12 and 16 feet long.
100,000 feet Albany boards, 12 feet long.
100,000 feet hemlock boards, 12 feet long.
50,000 feet 4x6 hemlock joist, 16 feet long.
50,000 feet 4x6 hemlock joist, 12 feet long.
50,000 feet 3x4 hemlock joist, 12 feet long.
All the above lumber to be of good merchantable quality, subject to inspection and to be delivered on board such vessels as may be employed to transport it, which vessels will be placed at convenient locations for its shipment.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE, No. 78 WHITE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock on Monday, the 10th inst., for supplying by contract cooked rations that shall be required for the use of the United States volunteer organizations stationed in and around the City of New-York, and for the use of such volunteers as may be passing through the City. Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing cooked rations to Volunteers," and be addressed Lieut.-Col. W. A. NICHOLS, U. S. Army, Mustering and Disbursing Officer.

MEDICAL.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIABLE medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED, RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in less than 24 hours. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price, $1. NOTICE.—So great was the sale of the Drops at first, I was unable to supply the full demand. No remedy has ever been discovered that will act as quickly as the Specific Drops. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box. For Coughs, Colds, &c., Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery. Each $1. At GUION'S, 127 Bowery.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps. 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$130
Second Cabin Passage..........75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$110
Second Cabin Passage..........60
The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, CHINA.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
ETNA..........SATURDAY, March 8.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY, March 15.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........SATURDAY, March 22.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin..........	$75	Steerage..........	$30
First cabin to London....	$80	Steerage to London....	$33
First cabin to Paris....	$85	Steerage to Paris....	$38
First cabin to Hamburg.	$85	Steerage to Hamburg....	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........60
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James-slip, East River, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.
O. D. ASHLEY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.
ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of B. S. YATES & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. BENJ. S. YATES is alone authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.
B. S. YATES,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. W. A. YATES.

NOTICE.—The subscriber having bought out the interest of his late partner, W. A. Yates, will continue the business of manufacturing Fringe, Tassels, Gimps, &c., at the old stand, No. 639 Broadway, New-York.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. B. S. YATES.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.
MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of ROBERT L. SMITH & CO., and will continue the ready-made clothing business at Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st.
ROBERT L. SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. GEORGE W. WHITE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of PIETCH & WEMMELL, at No. 31 Park-row, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 16th of November last, 1861.
ABM. PIETCH,
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1862. AND. A. WEMMELL.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY, Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON.
au24-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.
EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.
s14-law6mS*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, Committee
F. J. A. BOOLE, on
CHAS. H. HALL, Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, MARCH 8,
FAREWELL NIGHT
OF
MR. J. S. CLARKE.
A DOUBLE BILL,
including Comedy, Drama, Farce and Extravaganza.
THREE HOURS UNFLAGGING LAUGHTER.
Second time,
a new local comicality, never acted, called
PAUL PRY
IN
NEW-YORK.
By desire, Mr. Clarke will give (for this night only) his peculiarly original, yet highly comic, conception and rendition of the immortal
TOODLES.
TOODLES.
Terminating with (for the last night but one) the remarkable drama of
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
closing with the celebrated picture of
THE DEATH OF EVA.
NOTICE—Notwithstanding this unusual
COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS,
the performance will terminate about 11 o'clock.
Box Office for securing seats open from 8 to 4 to-day.
MONDAY, March 10, the renowned American actress,
MATILDA HERON,
will appear, for the first time in two years, in a new piece, written by herself, entitled
THE BELLE OF THE SEASON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CROWDED HOUSES—BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
Third week of
Mrs. JOHN WOOD,
Mr. J. COLLINS,
And the great Spectacular Play of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
THE ORIGINAL MUSIC BY THOS. BAKER.
THIS EVENING, (SATURDAY,)
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
MYLES NA COPPALEEN, with songs....Mr. COLLINS
EILY O'CONNER....with songs.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Act 1—The Lake. Act. 2—The Cave. Act. 3—The Ball Room.
Previous to the Colleen Bawn,
will be produced (second time) Tyrone Power's laughable farce of
HOW TO PAY THE RENT.
Morgan Rattler, (with the song of "Widow Macree," &c., nightly encored)..........Mr. J. Collins
Admission..........50c.
Secured Parquete Stalls..........75c.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.)..........25c.

WALLACK'S.
SATURDAY,
GREAT STANDARD PLAY,
Already acted six nights to crowded and fashionable audiences, entitled
THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Harry Dornton..........	Mr. Lester Wallack
Old Dornton..........	Mr. Blake
Goldfinch..........	Mr. C. Fisher
Mr. Sulky..........	Mr. G. Holland
Mr. Silky..........	Mr. John Sefton
Mr. Milford..........	Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Smith..........	Mr. Browne
Jacob..........	Mr. Young
Williams..........	Mr. Moore
Hatter..........	Mr. Parkes
Widow Warren..........	Mrs. Vernon
Sophia..........	Miss Mary Gannon
Jenny..........	Mrs. John Sefton

MONDAY,
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
TUESDAY,
THE WONDER.

THE ROYAL WIZARD.
Mons. HAMBURJER, whose Magical Entertainments here a few months ago won for him universal favor, by the Press and the Public, begs to announce his return, and that he will give, ere he embarks for Europe, a few more of his Unrivaled Prestidigitations, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, EVERY EVENING.
Mme. SUILIANI, the great Italian Pianist, will accompany the performance with a choice selection of music on the piano.
Admission, 25c. Reserved seats, 50c. Children, half-price. Doors open at 7. Performance at 8 o'clock.
Tickets at music stores and at the doors.
N. B.—Mons. HAMBURJER will give a grand entertainment on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock; also at 8 in the EVENING.
"Mons. Hamburjer's feats of sleight of hand place him at the very head of his art."—*London Morning Post.*

AFTERNOON EXHIBITION.
Dr. COLTON will give an Exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS for Ladies and Children at
Brooklyn Athenæum, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, March 7,
Cooper Institute, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 8.
Previous to the exhibition Dr. C. will recite a Poem of 144 lines, entitled "Philosophy—A Love Tale."
Dr. C. will do his best to afford a pleasing afternoon's entertainment to all who attend.
Admission, 10 cents; open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE.—$10,000 TO $15,000.—Wanted, the above amount, in cash and securities, in nearly equal rates, from March 1, 1862, to March 1, 1863, by a manufacturing business in this City; each investment to be secured by double the amount of merchandise. Will also take a silent or active partner. The investment is entirely safe. Parties who will advance this amount and take charge of the selling will have a good commission. To a partner we can guarantee 25 per cent. net profits per annum. Address letters H. W., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A PARTY DOING A very small, safe business, in fancy goods, is in want of a few thousand dollars, and desires a trustworthy, competent man, of moderate expectations, whom he would accept as partner, or hire at a fair remuneration for his money and services. Best of references given and required. Address for one week C. W. A., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

HOSIERY! HOSIERY!—THE ADVERtiser, who for the past 12 years has had the sole management of the extensive hosiery Department of Messrs. Claflin, Mellen & Co., wishes to unite with some house desiring of entering into the Hosiery business on a liberal scale. Parties wishing to negotiate will address me to care of Messrs. Habicht & Scrivener, No. 78 Duane-st., N. Y.
JOHN WHEELER, JR.

$1,500—$2,000.—WANTED AN ENERGETic man with the above amount to join another in a strictly cash wholesale and retail produce commission business already established in New-York City. To a strictly honest and trustworthy man, the position to act as financier in the business will be given. Address, for one week, COMMISSION, Box No. 225 Jersey City Post-office.

LOCOMOTIVE WORKS TO LET.—IN complete order, with ample grounds, tools and appliances generally—located in Lancaster, Pa.: rent exceedingly low. For further information apply to C. HAGER, Lancaster, Pa., or to PHILIP S. JUSTICE, No. 42 Cliff-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A stationery, book and fancy goods' store, located in 4th-av., and doing a good business. None but principals negotiated with. For terms, &c., apply to J. STONE, No. 429 Broadway, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE.—JEWELRY STORE, 20 YEARS ESTABLISHED.—Lease, stock and fixtures of a watch and jewelry store, in a first-rate location down-town, now doing a good business. Address P., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, for one week.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $20 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers.
No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRARIES, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DRY GOODS.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

$30,000 WORTH OF DOMESTIC DRY GOODS—bleached and unbleached, muslins, prints, ginghams, checks, ticks, &c., bought for cash before the great advance in cotton. Housekeepers, manufacturers and dealers supplied at low prices.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

MACHINERY, &C.

FOR SALE—A STEAM ENGINE, EIGHT-INCH cylinder, two feet stroke, 15-horse power, band wheel 8 feet diameter, 10-inch face, with pump, heater, and 30 feet 20-inch wrought iron pipe, all in perfect order. Also, a locomotive boiler, 20 feet long, 40-inch diameter, with 45 2-inch tubes, and patent damper, 25-horse power. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of stationary and portable engines and boilers; also, flax, hemp and oakum rope machinery, millwright work and castings, and general machinery merchants. Dépôt and store, No. 13 Dey-st., New-York. Works at Paterson, N. J.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES.—A GENTLEMAN IN WESTCHESTER County, one hour by rail from New-York, wishes to sell his pair of carriage horses; they are greys, eight and nine years old; about sixteen hands, stout built, perfectly sound and kind; either, well adapted for coupé; price $400. Address W., Box No. 823, Post-Office.

TO PATENTEES AND OTHERS.—AN ENGlishman who has resided in this country several years proposes to visit England and France, and would like to take charge of any valuable patent adapted to those markets. None need apply but those who are able to pay the preliminary expenses attending such negotiations. Address A. B., care of T. C. Williams, Esq., No. 175 Washington-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
SATURDAY, March 8, 1862.
GRAND GALA DAY.
Unprecedented combination of attractions.
GRAND GALAXY OF NOVELTIES.
The greatest variety of extraordinary wonders ever exhibited together on the face of the globe. No man, woman or child ever saw such a collection of
NATURE'S MARVELOUS WORKS
As are here presented, and that, too, at a price less than
ONE-TENTH THEIR REAL VALUE.
Notwithstanding that, in addition to them, a
MAGNIFICENT SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
founded on one of the stories of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, is produced in the highest order of dramatic art,
IN THE AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
IN THE EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
Look at this list and see if it is not so:
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
$30,000 NUTT,
The greatest human wonder living, the smallest man on the earth, a mere pigmy of humanity, only 29 inches high, weighing but 24½ pounds, though 18 years old—the admiration of everybody who sees him.
HOLDS HIS LEVEES AT ALL HOURS,
and interests and amuses his visitors with songs, dances, military drill and other performances, including the celebrated
GRECIAN STATUES.
GRECIAN STATUES.
THE GREAT LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS
from the river Nile, in Egypt, the most interesting animal known, and the only one ever in America.
THE LIVING WHALE!
THE LIVING SEA LION!
That wonderful, mysterious and amusing creature,
THE WHAT IS IT!
THE WHAT IS IT!
has just returned from Washington, and will be seen to-day and this evening, as will also the celebrated
ALBINO FAMILY!
ALBINO FAMILY!
from Madagascar—Rudolph Lucasia, wife and child—who though born of perfectly black African parents, are
WHITE AS SNOW! HAVE WHITE HAIR!
and pink eyes—the most marvelous freak of nature.
THE GREAT GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
THE MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, LIVING SEAL, GRAND AQUARIA, with its myriads of beautiful Living Fish, and the Million and One other Curiosities,
FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Admission to all, only 25 cents; children under 10, 15c.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY.
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly..........	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady..........	Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy..........	Mr. Waller

WONDERFUL! WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 563 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.
Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.
Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL, NO. 720 BROADWAY.
MATINEE THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock.
SIXTH MONTH OF
CAPT. WILLIAMS'
GLORIOUS SCENES IN THE LIFE OF THE AMERICAN WHALE FISHERMAN.
EVERY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission 25 cents; children 13 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
The Second Grand Military Concert of Helmsmueller's Twenty-second Regiment Band will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, March 22. Tickets 50 cents each, may be obtained at the usual places.

INSTRUCTION.

"A FEW HINTS FROM A PERFECT master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher."—William C. Bryant. Book-keeping, Mercantile Penmanship and Arithmetic taught at the Commercial Institute, No. 335 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. Private instruction daily, to adults, ladies or gentlemen, at No. 6 4th-av., below 8th-st. Call for circular.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

A STUDENT, WITH A LIBERAL EDUCATION, wishes two well-furnished rooms—a study and bedroom—with attendance, in some quiet and pleasant part of the City, and will devote one or two hours each day to private instruction in compensation therefor; has taught successfully the classics and mathematics, phonography and drawing, and beginners on the piano; would prepare pupils for their school recitations. Address J. C. S., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Commences its 42d semi-annual session April 3, 1862. With a patronage undiminished by the war, it adds to rare facilities for solid and ornamental instruction, peculiar advantages for appropriate gymnastic culture. Address the Principal, Rev. C. V. SPEAR, for circulars.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

$120 PER YEAR.—COOPERSTOWN SEMInary, Cooperstown, N. Y., (both sexes.) Send for catalogue. R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 13th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A HOME AND THE SMALLEST POSsible salary, by a young lady, accomplished as organist, church singer, copyist, letter-writer, newspaper contributor, accountant, reader, companion, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting; has a large experience, highest testimonials, and references to prominent gentlemen of New-York; or she might accept an extra responsible and laborious situation at her former salary of $600. Address Miss LIVINGSTON, New-York, care of Box No. 110, Greenbush, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE in teaching English, Latin, and the rudiments of French and music, wishes a situation in a school or family either as daily or resident governess; has no objection to the country or traveling as teacher or lady's companion. The best of City references given. Address TEACHER, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as teacher in a private family or boarding school. She is competent to teach the piano and guitar, and give instruction in vocal music and the elementary branches of the English language. Would be willing to receive board as a compensation. Address S. A. B., Post-office, Station D.

AS TEACHER OR COMPANION, &c.—A lady wishes an engagement either in a school or family to teach English, French and music, or as companion and housekeeper to a lady, or to take charge of a family of children; unexceptionable references. Address E. O. H., No. 206 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

VENEERS OF ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY, (Wilson's Patent Cut,) from very choice woods, cut by a machine recently invented. The Veneers are cut with mathematical exactness, and are left with a smooth finished surface. S. B. WILSON, No. 159 Goerck-st., corner of 3d-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 935 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIanos, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

$155—FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO worth $300; rosewood carved moulding, 7 octaves, iron frame, with all modern improvements; very little used, at No. 566 Broadway, near 14th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 59 West 14th-st.
Classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Pupils can enter at any time, paying for the unexpired portion of the quarter only.

SHOW CASES.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, have removed to No. 132 Chatham-st., opposite the theatre. All kinds of show cases kept on hand or made to order, at prices to suit the times.

FOR THE SUPERIOR ROOFING SLATES of the Eagle Company, apply corner 24th-st. and 10th-av., or to G. FURMAN, No. 36 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Disaster to the Steamship Mississippi—Gen. Butler and Staff Delayed—Capture of a British Schooner, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Thursday, March 6,
via Baltimore, Friday, March 7.

By the steamer *Mount Vernon*, which arrived here yesterday afternoon, we hear of a serious disaster to the steamship *Mississippi*, chartered by the Government to carry troops to Ship Island, which sailed hence, with Gen. Ben. Butler and Staff on board, a few days since.

On Friday morning last the *Mississippi* run into Frying Pan Shoals, staving a large hole in her bows. She was hauled off in the afternoon by the *Mount Vernon*, and proceeded on Saturday afternoon.

The *Mississippi* was provided with water-tight compartments, and she would probably reach Port Royal in safety, where her troops can be disembarked and her damage repaired.

The Captain of the vessel, named Fulton, is suspected of intentionally running her ashore. She was placed in charge of one of the officers of the *Mount Vernon*, who will take her to her destination.

[This aspersion upon the character of Capt. Fulton is not simply unjust; it must be deliberately malicious. He is known not only as a most ardent devotee of the Union, but as an uncompromising Republican, who is without any sympathy for the rebels, and without any social or family ties at the South to relax his sterling patriotism.—Ed. Times.]

The *Mount Vernon* left Wilmington on Monday last.

The *Fernandina* was still there, and the sloop-of-war *Jamestown* was blockading New Inlet.

The *State of Georgia*, *Gemsbok* and *Albatross* were at Beaufort.

The *Mount Vernon* has not received a mail for forty days.

The *Mount Vernon* took a prize on Friday last, the British schooner *British Queen*, which was attempting to run the blockade. She was sent with a prize crew to Philadelphia. The crew of the captured schooner were brought here by the *Mount Vernon*.

The *Constitution* sailed to-day.

The *Suwanee* arrived this morning, and is expected to leave for Hatteras to-night.

A magnificent set of colors, consisting of an American flag and blue flag, with the arms of the City of New-York, was presented to the Tenth Regiment New-York Volunteers, this afternoon, by Gen. Wool. They were presented by the City of New-York. Appropriate speeches were made by Gen. Wool and Col. Bendix, and the whole affair passed off with complete success.

The steamboat *Flora* arrived from New-York this morning. She carries the revenue flag.

A flag of truce which was sent out yesterday afternoon did not have any communication with the enemy.

THE DISASTER TO THE MISSISSIPPI.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE MOUNT VERNON TO FLAG-OFFICER GOLDSBOROUGH.

The following official dispatch has been received at the Navy Department:

U. S. Steamer Mount Vernon,
Off Wilmington, N. C., March 1, 1862.

Sir: I have the honor to report to you that yesterday I discovered a vessel to the southward and eastward, at 11 A. M. I got under way and stood for her, and soon discovered her to be a vessel on shore, on the "Frying Pan" Shoals. On nearer approach, she proved to be a large steamer, with the American ensign hoisted Union down.

We were soon boarded by a boat containing an army officer, who informed me that the vessel was the steam-transport *Mississippi*, from Boston for Ship Island, Miss., having Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler and 1,400 troops on board. I approached her cautiously, sending a boat in charge of Acting Master Sturgis to sound between us and the *Mississippi*. At 3½ P. M. we were enabled, though at a great risk to this vessel, to anchor sufficiently near to send a hawser to the steamer. We steamed ahead, and succeeded in mooring about half a length ahead, and in hauling her head around about two points, but at about 5 o'clock we found this vessel's head paying off broadside on to the Shoal. We were compelled to let go the hawser, her head still paying off. We let go the starboard anchor to get the vessel's head to the wind and sea. She then struck heavily on the Shoal three times, and we were obliged to slip the cable and steam ahead to clear the Shoal. In steaming ahead the buoy-rope of the slipped cable got foul of the propeller, and we had to stop the engine and cut it, thereby losing the starboard bow anchor, and fifteen fathoms of chain-cable, but saving the ship. I sent Acting-Master Sturgis on board the *Mississippi*, to assist in getting her off. She was leaking badly in the forward compartment, which was filled with water up to the berth-deck, in spite of the bailing of our troops, which was continued through the night. They kept throwing overboard provisions and other heavy articles to lighten the ship, and all our boats were kept assisting those of the *Mississippi* in transporting the troops of the vessel to lighten her further.

I received Mrs. Gen. Butler and her attendant on board this vessel. At about 7 o'clock in the evening, when we had received about three hundred troops on board, we had the pleasure of seeing the *Mississippi* come off the Shoal. I immediately weighed anchor and proceeded very cautiously into deeper water, displaying lights to guide the other vessel. At midnight both vessels anchored off Baldhead Lighthouse. This morning we transferred the troops to the *Mississippi*, also Mrs. Butler and attendant. I am thankful to be able to report to you that we were instrumental in saving this noble ship, with her cargo and number of passengers. It also affords me much gratification to have to inform you that every officer and man under my command, exerted himself to his utmost abilities in this noble cause. The damage and loss sustained to this ship is trivial, when compared with the saving of the lives of the fourteen hundred persons who were on board the *Mississippi*.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. S. GLISSON.

To Flag-officer L. W. Goldsborough.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

There have been no movements of special importance at the Brooklyn Navy-yard since Thursday. The two ship-houses are undergoing a thorough overhauling. No. 2 Ship-house, in which the frigate *Lackawana* is being constructed, is undergoing repairs to the roof, rendered necessary by the recent storm, and is also having additional windows put in for the convenience of the workmen. No. 1 Ship-house, in which the frigate *Ticonderoga* is being built, requires repairs to the roof.

The Navy-yard bay is almost completely blocked up with ice, and it will be next to impossible to haul up any vessel until the ice breaks. The only vessels at anchor in the ice, off the Yard, are the frigate *Sabine*, the sloop-of-war *Oneida*, and the prize schooner *Mars*.

An important order has been received from Washington, to the effect that no Acting Masters, or Master's Mates, shall receive their appointments until they have passed a most satisfactory examination in seamanship, gunnery, &c. Aspirants for positions in the navy will do well to make a note of this. The Acting Masters and Master's Mates, who have been under the tuition of Lieut. Barrett, Instructor in Gunnery at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, have been found very competent, thanks to his efficiency and zeal.

The storeship *Relief* having got everything necessary on board, is ordered to sail to-day.

The *Connecticut* is taking in stores as rapidly as possible. She will take out several officers who have been assigned to different vessels in the blockading squadron.

The ship *Morning Light* has sent down her top-gallantmasts and topmasts, and her standing and running rigging are undergoing a most complete overhauling. As soon as the storeship *Relief* sails, the *Morning Light* will take her place at the wharf to receive her stores, &c.

The propeller *Dawn* will be floated out of the dry-dock to-day, and the purchased steamer *Madgie* will take her place.

The United States Paymaster in this City has received funds, and the regular troops stationed here will therefore be paid off without much delay.

The announcement in the papers that a bill has been introduced in Congress to pay $25 bounty in advance to recruits, as part of the $100 payable at the expiration of the term of service of men now enlisting has rather increased the number of applicants at some of the recruiting offices in this City.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

No Important Movements—A Mistake of the Outposts, &c.

Charlestown, Va., Friday, March 7.

Nothing of importance in a military view has transpired since the last dispatch. Some transitions of troops have taken place, but nothing to indicate any especial movement.

Last night a mistake occurred on an outpost station, resulting in wounding a cavalry man and the killing of two horses. The affair was magnified by the Secessionists into the capture of four companies of Col. Maulsby's Maryland regiment, and which interpretation caused considerable elation in Southern circles.

Rumors having been current here that Col. Geary was surrounded and cut to pieces, it is but fair to say that he has not been able to come up to, and to test his strength with any enemy.

Bunker Hill, Va., Friday, March 7.

The country between here and Winchester is infested with the enemy's pickets, who at times approach near our lines, but no general encounter has taken place.

Straggling parties of the enemy, returning from the upper counties, are sometimes entrapped by our troops.

Charlestown, Friday, March 7.

Nothing of special interest has transpired here today or at the outposts.

The reconstruction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and bridge is rapidly progressing.

Col. Ferry, of the Fifth Connecticut Regiment, has been appointed Brigadier-General.

INTERESTING FROM SHIP ISLAND.

The Capture of the Steamer Magnolia off Mobile—How the Thirteen Oyster Vessels were Captured—Washington's Birthday on Ship Island, &c.

Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.

Ship Island, Friday, Feb. 21, 1862.

Here we are at last, and our little steamer, the *Saxon*, has hit the mark—a little streak of white sand in the midst of the sea—after shooting through two thousand miles of blue water. The long, white, sun-bleached shore is just rising on our horizon; and we—or those who know—can make out the vessels at anchor as the *Niagara*, the *South Carolina*, *Montgomery*, and others. Now a gunboat with signals up is steaming toward us. I suppose she is the picket guard of the fleet; and we must give the countersign, or at least our name; it is a good, honest, *Saxon* cognomen, and we shall pass. Here is the rebel-patched fort, with its dirty foot almost in the waters, and now we can see the store-houses, baggage wagons, horses, and long ranges of white cone-shaped tents. It is very much as if you should see a long hotel table, with all the napkins set up on end on the white cloth, and the old lighthouse in the midst will suggest the tall pitchers of iced water, while the old fort at the west end may do for the roast beef at the head of the table. Thousands of eyes watch us from the shore, for our arrival is a great event in this little camp world; and as we haul up to the wharf, there is a general cry, "Have you any mail?" We had six or eight bushels, and at the announcement the poor fellows on shore dance, double-shuffle, shake hands, and cry "Bully for you." We had heard the most dismal accounts from this island, and expected to find disease, dispair and death; but all faces look bright, and the answer to our anxious question is: "All well," "First-rate," "We are doing tip-top;" and the little sand-heap is as busy as a prosperous ant-hill.

The camp extends from the western end of the Island for a mile and a half to the east. The Bay State Regiment are first, then the Twelfth Maine, next the Ninth Connecticut, and last comes the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts. Capt. Manning's battery of artillery is posted in the fort. I have been through every part of the camp, visited the tents of officers and men, the hospitals, and have seen everywhere nothing but courtesy, cheerfulness, neatness and the best of discipline. Lieut. C., of the artillery, remarked that he had seen nothing better about Washington. "These men really have manners and know enough to salute an officer," was the remark of Lieut. Engs, as we walked by the camps on a fine promenade made of plank of a floating bridge, now laid on these floating sands, a great convenience, both for walking and also for rolling numerous barrels of provisions, that oblige one to clear the track every now and then.

The rations were running short before we landed. Indeed they had just dealt out the last eight days' rations on hand. But our vessel brought thirty days' rations for four thousand men, and what they were greatly in need of, potatoes and beans. They have a bake-house, with five large ovens, which turned out bread enough for the brigade, and that, too, of the first quality, as I can say, for I have eaten it. The soldiers quite turned up their noses at the fresh arrival of hard tack, since they were congratulating themselves on their fine soft bread. Sutlers' charges are quite moderate, with small stocks on hand.

Everybody has heard of the *New-London* and the *Water Witch*. The former had been *out* the night before our arrival, and as she came in at sunrise, she looked very like an old hen that had been off to hatch, for strung along behind her were thirteen small oyster vessels—a dismal disappointment to the bivalvuous expectation of the Orleanists, the royal family of King Cotton. Well may they cry, "Why don't they come—those oysters?"

It may seem hard, but these fellows are regular spies upon our fleet and army; they are obliged to give a report on going out and coming in. One of these oystermen, with his wife, is on board our steamer. He was offered the privilege of going back with his sloop, but declined, for he said he would be hanged. It seems that he was the pilot, and in some way responsible for the loss of the rest. The *New-London* is called the "Dare Devil" by the rebels, and they fear her more than all the rest of the fleet. Aft of the flag-ship—the *Niagara*—was anchored a large steamer of 1,200 tons, loaded with 1,100 bales of cotton, the *Magnolia*. She was running out from New-Orleans, was chased as far as Mobile Bay by the *Brooklyn*, where she run straight into the guns of the *South Carolina*. The crew escaped, and the engineer, in attempting to blow up his boiler, was scalded to death. He was buried on the morning of our arrival.

The steamer is a splendid prize, and will go North with the *South Carolina*, the latter being sadly out of repair; one of her officers told me that she would not make six knots, her bottom was so foul. New-Orleans papers were taken on board the *Magnolia*, of various dates up to the 12th. I saw the New-Orleans *Delta* of the 10th at the tent of Gen. Phelps, which says:

"The enemy has captured all the Government stores at Florence, and landed 500 cavalry at Savannah, Hardin County, Tennessee, near Tennessee River." And again: "The bridge over Tennessee River, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, is in the possession of the enemy, who intend to occupy the road for the transportation of supplies. Memphis is full of rumors, and the people are frantic."

There is a column of quotations from Southern journals, all of which have a desperate tone. The *Bee* says that "the next three weeks of the campaign in Kentucky will decide their success or the prolongation of the war for ten years;" and it acknowledges that the Federals so far have gained every advantage. I give nothing but what I have authority for. Still there is a rumor of a great victory in Kentucky, which with others I trace to the accounts in rebel journals of our advance up the Tennessee River. Our oysterman says that he saw the *Magnolia* while loading at the levee, and that whenever there is an opportunity to ship it, plenty of cotton comes in. Also that he himself has been into several founderies where large iron guns are manufactured; that all the old castings from river boats are melted for this purpose. Only four feet of water can be carried by way of Ponchartrain. All the small change circulated in New-Orleans is the tickets of a certain Omnibus Corporation. I have some of the five cent. bits—of card—in my wallet. He confirms all that has been said of the formidable defences of New-Orleans.

Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22.

Our cargo was all discharged yesterday, with most astonishing dispatch. We are taking in coal, and will start to-night. There will be a general parade of the troops to-day, and a National salute at noon, by order of Gen. Phelps, in honor of the day and the good news. Here is a copy of the General Order:

"Ship Island, Miss., Feb. 21, 1862.

"To-morrow being the birthday of Washington, and the recent glorious victory of the Government arms over the conspirators in Kentucky, giving new assurance that the blessings of those free institutions confirmed and established by him, are still to be transmitted to future generations, the day will be celebrated by a National salute.

"The troops will form at 11½ o'clock A. M. on their respective parade-grounds, under arms; at meridian the salute will commence at the fort. During the first thirteen guns the bands will play 'Hail Columbia,' and during the last twenty-one guns, the 'Star-Spangled Banner.' On the conclusion of the salute, the companies will return to their quarters to the tune of 'Yankee Doodle,' and all the fatigue labors and drills for the day will cease."

This programme was carried out, and I witnessed the scene from the top of the old light-house. The view was fine; the troops drawn up on the white sand before their respective camps, the fleet decked with flags, the little *Saxon* showing her pretty ribbons as well as the rest. Then, the firing from the big sixty-four gave us some idea of the serenades with which we have lately regaled the ears of the rebels.

Coming out of Chaplain Babbage's tent I met Gen. Phelps. He gave me the salute first; I was emboldened to ask him what news I should carry home; he scratched his chin and said, "Well, I don't know of anything; no, I don't know of anything." Then turning and stretching out his long arm, he pointed to some water standing on the low ground; "there is that water; you can see that; you can see that." The General is very much exercised about that same water, lest it breed pestilence and mosquitoes. He invited me to his tent and gave me the copy of the New-Orleans *Delta* that I have spoken of. His quarters have a mean look, too low for his giant height. I looked around. A champagne basket mounted on four legs, shoe-box mounted ditto, two wooden stools and two old camp stools, a little sheet-iron stove that reminded one of a big beetle-bug, and a little straw on the sand. This old General is not luxurious, at least. The soldiers admire him, and he seems to me to be the perfect type of an honest man.

All of our party, military men and others, gave their most hearty commendation of the state of things at Ship Island. It is one of the most important points, and Gen. Butler's Expedition will yet be heard from, notwithstanding all its misfortunes. It has some of the best men of the country—in itself an element of success.

We sail this evening; have been here only thirty-six hours. That will do for quick work.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Bragg to Command the Rebels in Arkansas—Poor Success of Price—A Speech from Pillow, etc.

St. Louis, Mo., Friday, March 7.

The following is taken from a late copy of the Van Buren (Ark.) *Express*:

"A letter has been received at Van Buren from Richmond, stating the probability that Gen. Bragg, now commanding at Pensacola, will be appointed to the command of the Arkansas Department.

Col. Simms' Texan Regiment, which has been acting with Cooper's command in the Indian country, had arrived at Fort Smith.

An artillery company was organizing at Little Rock.

The commandant at Fort Smith advertises for twelve gunsmiths, and also offers to buy good arms.

Gen. Price is getting along poorly in raising a brigade of infantry, for which he called upon Western Arkansas. Recruiting officers say that a draft is inevitable.

The Memphis papers, of the 26th, say that Gen. Pillow, in response to an urgent call made a short, interesting and eloquent speech last night, explaining the circumstances of the of the battle of Fort Donelson and the cause of its capitulation. He made an urgent appeal to Tennesseeans to rush to arms if they would sustain the renown gained on other fields. He said the present was full of gloom, but the future was hopeful. If our armies will only fight as gallantly as did the dauntless spirits who were overwhelmed at Fort Donelson, Southern independence will be achieved as certainly as he then addressed the audience.

The *Appeal* says the speech of Gen. Pillow evinced the same courageous and fearless spirit which he has always exhibited in the field—that of invincibility.

THE SIEGE OF FORT DONELSON.

GEN. PILLOW'S REPORT OF THE BATTLE.

We find in the Atlanta (Georgia) *Confederacy*, of Sunday last, the official report of Gen. Pillow, who commanded the rebels at Fort Donelson. The report is very long, in striking contrast with the short and pithy report of Gen. Grant. Pillow took command of Fort Donelson on Feb. 8, and he says that he immediately set to work to improve its defences. This was done under the supervision of Major Gilmer, Chief Engineer of Gen. A. S. Johnston's Staff. Before the works were completed, Pillow states, Gen. Floyd, his senior in rank, had arrived, but he does not say whether the great thief took command or not. He then says: "I had placed Brig.-Gen. Buckner in command of the right wing, and Brig.-Gen. Johnston in command of the left. By extraordinary efforts we had barely got the works in a defensible condition when the enemy made an advance in force around and against the entire line of outer works."

He then gives the details of the fighting on the 42th and 13th, the gunboat fight included, all of which our readers are familiar with. He continues thus:

"On the 14th inst. the enemy was busy throwing his forces of every arm around us, extending his line of investment entirely around our position, and completely enveloping us. On the evening of this day we ascertained that the enemy had received additional reinforcements by steamboat. We were now surrounded by an immense force, said by prisoners to amount to fifty-two regiments, and every road and possible avenue of departure were cut off, with the certainty that our sources of supply by the river would soon be cut off by the enemy's batteries placed upon the river above us.

At a council of the general officers, called by Gen. Floyd, it was unanimously determined to give the enemy battle next day at daylight, so as to cut open a route of exit for our troops to the interior of the country, and thus save our army. We had knowledge that the principal portion of the enemy's forces were massed in encampment in front of our extreme left, commanding the two roads leading into the interior, one of which we must take in leaving our position. We knew that he had massed in encampment another large force on the Union Ferry Road, opposite the centre of our left wing, and another in front of the left of our right wing. His fresh arrival of troops being encamped on the bank of the river, two and a half miles below us, from which latter encampment a stream of fresh troops was continually pouring around us on his line of investment, and thus strengthening his general encampment on the extreme right. At each of his encampments, and on each road, he had in position a battery of artillery, and twenty-four pound iron guns on siege carriages. Between these encampments on the roads was a thick undergrowth of brush and black-jack, making it impossible to advance or manœuvre any considerable body of troops.

The plan of attack, agreed upon and directed by Gen. Floyd, to be executed, was that with the main body of the forces of our left wing I should attack the right wing of the enemy, occupying and resting upon the heights, reaching to the bank of the river, accompanied by Col. Forrest's Brigade of Cavalry; that Brig.-Gen. Buckner, with the forces under his command, and defending the right of our line, should strike the enemy's encampment and forces on the Winn's Ferry Road; that the forces under Col. Heiman should hold his position, and that each command should leave in the trenches troops to hold them.

In this order of battle it was easy to be seen that if my attack was successful, and the enemy routed, that his retreat would be along his line of investment toward the Winn's Ferry road, and thence toward his reserve at the gunboats, below. In other words, my success would roll the enemy's force in retreat over upon Gen. Buckner, when, by his attack in front and rear, we could cut up the enemy and put him completely to route. Accordingly, dispositions were made to attack the enemy. At 5 o'clock A. M., of the 15th, I moved out of my position to engage him. In less than half an hour our forces were engaged. He was prepared to meet me in advance of his encampment, and he did meet me before I had assumed line-of-battle, and while I was moving against him without any formation for the engagement.

For the first half hour of the engagement I was much embarrassed in getting the command in position properly to meet the foe. Having extricated myself from the position, and fairly engaged him, we fought him for nearly two hours before I made any decided advance upon him. He contested this field most stubbornly. The loss of both armies at this portion of the field was heavy; the enemy's particularly, as I discovered by riding over the field after the battle with Gen. Floyd. The enemy, having been forced to yield this portion of the field, retired slowly toward the Winn's Ferry Road, Buckner's point of attack. He did not retreat, but fell back fighting us, contesting every inch of ground.

The fight was hotly and stubbornly contested on both sides, and it consumed the day till 12 o'clock to drive him back as far as the centre, where Gen. Buckner's command was to flank him. While my command was advancing, and slowly driving him, I was anxiously expecting to hear Gen. Buckner's command open fire in his rear, which, not taking place, I feared some misapprehension of orders, and came from the field of battle within the works to learn what was the matter. I there found the command of Gen. Buckner massed behind the ridge within the work, taking shelter from the enemy's artillery on the Winns road, it having been forced to retire before the battery, as I learned from him. My force was still slowly advancing, driving the enemy toward the battery. I directed Gen. Buckner immediately to move his command round to the rear of the battery, turning its left, keeping in the hollow, and attack and carry it.

Before this movement was executed, my force, forming the attacking party on the right, with Forrest's regiment, (cavalry,) gallantly charged the battery, supported by a body of infantry, driving it, and forcing the battery to retire, taking six pieces of artillery, four brass, and two 24-pound iron guns. In pursuing the enemy, falling back from this position, Gen. Buckner's forces became united with mine, and engaged the enemy in hot contest of nearly an hour, with large forces of fresh troops that had now met us. This position of the enemy being carried by our joint force, I called off further pursuit after seven and a half hours of continuous and bloody conflict. After the troops were called off, orders were immediately given to the different commands to form and return to their original positions in the intrenchments.

The operations of the day had forced the entire command of the enemy around to our right wing, and in front of Gen. Buckner's position in the intrenchments, and when his command reached his position he found the enemy rapidly advancing to take possession of this portion of the work. He had a stubborn conflict, lasting one and a half hours, to regain it, and the enemy actually got possession of the extreme right of his position, and held it so firmly that he could not dislodge him. The position thus gained by the enemy was a most commanding one, being immediately in the rear of our river battery and field work for its protection. From it he could readily turn the intrenched work occupied by Gen. Buckner, and attack him in reverse or advance under cover of an intervening ridge directly upon our battery and field work. While he held this position it was manifest we could not hold the main work or battery.

Such was the condition of the armies at nightfall, after nine hours of conflict, on the 15th instant, in which our loss was severe, and leaving not less than 5,000 of the enemy dead and wounded on the field. We left upon the field nearly all his wounded, because we could not remove them. We left his dead unburied, because we could not bury them.

Such conflict and courage has, perhaps, never before occurred upon this continent. We took about three hundred prisoners and a large number of arms. We had fought this battle to open the way for our army and relieve us from an investment which would necessarily reduce us and the position by famine. We had occupied the whole day to accomplish our object, and before we could prepare to leave, after taking in the wounded and the dead, the enemy had thrown around us again in the night an immense force of fresh troops, and reoccupied his original position in the line of investment, thus again cutting off our retreat. We had only about 12,000 troops all told. Of these a large proportion we had lost in the three battles. The command had been in the trenches night and day for five days, exposed to the snow, sleet, mud and ice-water, without shelter, and without adequate covering, and without sleep.

In this condition the general officers held a consultation to determine what he should do. Gen. Buckner held it as his decided opinion that he could not hold his position one-half an hour against an assault of the enemy, and said the enemy would attack him next morning at daylight. The proposition was then made by the undersigned to again fight through the enemy's line and cut our way out. Gen. Buckner said his command was so worn out and cut to pieces and demoralized that he could not make another fight; that it would cost the command three-quarters of its present numbers to cut its way through, and it was wrong to sacrifice three-quarters of a command to save one-quarter; that no officer had a right to cause such a sacrifice. Gen. Floyd and Maj. Gilmer I understood to concur in this opinion.

I then expressed the opinion that we could hold out another day, and in that time we could get steamboats and set the command over the river, and probably save a large portion of it. To this Gen. Buckner replied that the enemy would certainly attack him at daylight, and that he could not hold his position half an hour. The alternative of the propositions was a surrender of their position and command. Gen. Floyd said that he would neither surrender the command nor would he surrender himself a prisoner. I had taken the same position. Gen. Buckner said he was satisfied nothing else could be done, and that, therefore, he would surrender if placed in command. Gen. Floyd said that he would turn over the command to him if he could be allowed to withdraw his command; to this Gen. Buckner consented. Thereupon Gen. Floyd turned the command over to me, I passing it instantly to Gen. Buckner, saying I would neither surrender the command nor myself a prisoner. I directed Col. Forrest to cut his way out. Under these circumstances, Gen. Buckner accepted the command, and sent a flag of truce to the enemy for an armistice of six hours to negotiate for terms of capitulation. Before this flag and communication was delivered I retired from the garrison."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Friday, March 7.

The bill to prevent trade on Sunday was favorably reported.

The bill to amend the usury laws was reported unfavorably.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Connolly—To incorporate the Loaners' Association, New-York.

By Mr. Low—A general bill for the construction of railroads in New-York.

BILLS PASSED.

To appropriate $10,000 of the general fund to the People's College.

To prohibit the sale of swill milk.

Mr. Munroe introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requiring the New-York Excise Commissioners to report in twenty days the number of licenses issued, the money received, and all disbursements.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Friday, March 7.

A large amount of routine business was done.

Mr. Jones gave notice of a bill providing for the opening and grading of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, New-York.

Over fifty bills were reported from Committees.

Mr. Coddington reported a New-York County tax bill, and moved its reference to a first Committee of the Whole.

Motion adopted.

Mr. Coddington also reported a bill to authorize New-York to borrow money in anticipation of the tax.

Mr. Pringle reported favorably the Senate bill to stop concert saloons, and moved it forward to a first Committee of the Whole.

Mr. McLeod reported a bill to enable the Children's Aid Society to share the School Fund.

The following bills were reported favorably:

To authorize attorneys of the Supreme Court to practice in adjoining States.

To extend the time for the completion of the Erie and New-York City Railroad.

Mr. Loutrel reported a bill to authorize the Guano Company to issue bonds.

Mr. Callahan reported a substitute for the Senate bill to amend the Board of Fire Commissioners law in New-York. It gives the Commissioners power to review judgments.

The following bills were reported unfavorably:

To regulate the fees of Brooklyn constables.

To incorporate the National Horse Show Association at Saratoga Springs.

The Freehold Exemption bill.

A large number of notices of bills were given among them the following:

My Mr. McLeod—To reduce the taxes of New-York.

By Mr. Benedict—To amend the Brooklyn wharfage laws.

By Mr. Childs—For a Railroad in Canal and other streets.

By Mr. Smith—To incorporate the Hermitage Association, New-York.

By Mr. Loutrel—To appoint a Charter Commission for New-York.

By Mr. Scholefield—To purchase a site for the erection of the Governor's mansion.

By Mr. Tallman—To amend the Insolvent laws.

By Mr. Bookstaver—To reduce the rate on pawnbrokers' loans.

By Mr. McLeod—To abolish the office of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the speedy payment of the volunteers remaining in the State on the 1st of March.

To amend the charter of the Ravenswood and Williamsburgh Railroad.

To provide schools for Alms and Poor-houses.

To exempt the property of the Vassar Female College from taxation.

To amend the Brooklyn School law.

The Regents of the University made a report in favor of the introduction of military training in schools and colleges.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Loutrel—To provide for the construction of railroads in New-York.

By Mr. Pringle—To make Washington's birthday a holiday.

To regulate the Quarantine.

By Mr. Olvany—To establish a military department in the Common Schools.

By Mr. Smith—To legalize primary elections in New-York.

By Mr. Benedict—To close Observatory-place.

Mr. Andreas offered a concurrent resolution in favor of the emancipation of the slaves in accordance with the recommendations of President Lincoln. Laid over.

Mr. Fiero offered a resolution requiring information from the Comptroller of the amount of State money deposited in the Albany banks, and the amounts now on deposit in each bank of the State.

Mr. Taylor offered a resolution, instructing the State Engineer to examine the Champlain Canal, with a view to its enlargement, so as to allow the passage of gunboats through Lake Champlain.

Important Bills in the Assembly.

THE INSOLVENT LAW.

Mr. Houghton introduced a bill to amend the Insolvent laws. It provides that every insolvent debtor owing more than $500, on the application of any creditor, *or on his own application*, may be discharged from his debts on executing an assignment of all his property upon the conditions set forth in the act. The application to contain a full list of debts not less than $100—and of his property and liabilities if the application comes from the debtor. The Judge to fix a day for hearing not more than twenty days after application, and the debtor shall receive at least ten days' notice. If the debtor appear and make the assignment and oath that he has reserved no property, directly or indirectly, and made no provision for his family except of property exempted or property belonging to them, the Judge shall make the order for his discharge, but if fraud is subsequently discovered, the discharge shall be null and void. The discharge not to affect debts incurred in a fiduciary character, but the instrument to protect the debtor from arrest or imprisonment for such fiduciary debts. No special arrangement in favor of a preferred creditor to be valid. Provision is made for publication of notices, services, &c.

MILITARY TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Olvany's bill to establish a Military Department in public schools, provides for classes of all scholars over 10 years of age to be armed with wooden rifles or muskets, with good locks and steel ramrods that can be used at any time as regular arms. A teacher of the school to be competent to instruct in the manual of arms and drill, and not less than one hour a day to be devoted thereto. The expense to be paid out of the State Treasury, on certificate of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Adjutant-General.

CLOSING OBSERVATORY-PLACE.

Mr. Benedict's bill closes Observatory-place, and extends Ninetieth, Ninety-first, Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets till they intersect the east side of Fifth-avenue, of the same width as Observatory-place.

MR. LUDINGTON'S RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Ludington's bill authorizes the construction of a railroad commencing near the easterly extremity of Houston-street, and running by a double track along said street to Goerck-street, from there by a single track to Hammersley-street, thence along said street to West-street, thence along West-street to Spring-street, thence along said Spring-street to McDougal-street, then along McDougal-street to Prince-street, along Prince-street to the Bowery, along the Bowery to Stanton-street, along Stanton-street to either Goerck or Mangin streets, thence along either of said streets to connect with a double track on Houston-street, with the privilege of an additional or side track along Mangin or Goerck-street from Houston to Rivington-street. The incorporators are J. D. Jackson, John Bulley, Wm. C. Porter.

Bills in the Senate.

Senator Low's bill to provide for the construction of railroads in the City of New-York, provides as follows:

Section 1.—Any person desiring to construct a railroad may give notice in writing to the Comptroller of the City of New-York, and file at the same time an approved board, with two sureties to justify to double the amount in the sum of $100,000, that, if a grant be given him, that he will comply with the act and with the City regulations, and pay the yearly rent for which the franchise is leased.

Sec. 2. The Comptroller is required, upon receiving such notice, to advertise in each of the corporation newspapers for the space of thirty days, that such application has been made, the advertisement to state the names of the parties, proposed route, and time and place where franchise will be leased at public auction to the highest bidder; no lease shall be rented for more than twenty years. The lowest sum which will be received as an annual rent for the franchise will be fixed by the Mayor, Comptroller and Street Commissioner, or a majority of them, who shall direct the amount of security required.

Sec. 3. Such sale being perfected, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of New-York are to execute a lease for such franchise, no lease to authorize the laying more than a single tract in any street which is not more than sixty feet in width, every lease to be revocable by the Common Council for mismanagement, &c. No rate of fare in no case to exceed 5 cents, unless with authority of the Common Council. No motive power except horse power to be used.

Nothing in the act is to affect any railroad now in actual operation.

No railroad can be laid under this act where the owners of three-fifths of the property upon said street shall file with the Mayor a remonstrance against the construction of the same.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Mr. Pringle's bill, concerning Quarantine, designates ship fever, small pox, cholera and yellow fever, as Quarantine diseases, and no other places or vessels except those infected with those diseases shall be subject to Quarantine. All persons ill of yellow fever, and all coming from sea ill of ship fever, small pox or cholera, shall be deemed Quarantine patients, and no others. The floating hospital is set apart for yellow fever and cholera. Blackwell's Island small pox hospital for small pox, and the Ward's Island hospitals for ship fever, to be sent there by the Health Officer. The Commissioners of Emigration to collect an amount per day (left blank) from ship owners for ship patients, and from the cities of New-York and Brooklyn for patients sent by them. The Commissioners of Quarantine to locate a quarantine buoy in the lower Bay not less than three miles from the nearest land, and a circle of one mile from the buoy, shall be quarantine ground. Provides for sale of Quarantine grounds at Castleton. Appropriates $5,000 for immediate purposes of Quarantine. Gives charge of Floating Hospital to the Health Officer.

NEW-YORK COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.

Mr. McLeod's bill creates the members of the New-York Commercial Associates, a body corporate, with leave to hold real estate to the amount of $300,000. The purposes of the corporation to be to provide and regulate a suitable room or rooms for a Produce Exchange in New-York; to inculcate just and equitable principles in trade; to establish and maintain uniformity in commercial usages; to adjust controversies, &c., and to make all necessary laws and regulations for their own government.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Sewing-Machine Patents.—Valentine Mazzini was yesterday arrested by the United States Marshal for violating an injunction issued against him to prevent his making or selling sewing-machines, infringing letters patent for a feeding device such as used in machines of the Grover & Baker Company, the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and I. M. Singer & Co. The owners of these patents are determined to prosecute all infringers, and that the orders of the Court respecting them shall be obeyed.

Fire in a Stable.—About 10 o'clock yesterday A. M., a fire occurred in the stables of M. A. Hopcock, No. 39 West Thirteenth-street. The building was damaged to the extent of $4,000. A span of valuable horses, two coaches, and one cow were also destroyed. The loss on stock amounts to about $2,500. There is a partial insurance upon the building in City companies.

Death from Burns.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday at No. 22 Clark-street upon the body of Sophia Francis, (colored,) aged 78 years, who died from burns accidentally received on the 8th of February ult. Deceased was a native of the West Indies.

Abandoned Children.—Three small children were found yesterday by the Police, locked up in a room at No. 95 Goerck-street, without fire or food. The mother of the children is a drunken prostitute. The authorities have taken charge of them.

The Cooper Institute Meeting.—Our reporter was in error in naming Rev. E. H. Chapin as present, and acting as Vice-President at the Emancipation meeting of Thursday night.

[Advertisement.]

Attention Soldiers!—Protect your health. No sensible man will leave the City without a supply of Holloway's Pills and Ointment. For wounds, bruises, sores, fevers and dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Barnum's Museum.—Extraordinary combination of curiosities, Commodore Nutt, What Is It, Albino Family, Hippopotamus, Whale, Sea Lion, and the great fairy play.

[Advertisement.]

To Housekeepers.—The most economical soap for house use is Pyle's O. K. It becomes hard, does pot waste, and removes dirt easily. Sold by grocers generally.

[Advertisement.]

Out—Knox's Spring Style of Gents' Hats.—No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Arrivals in the City.

Mrs. Gen. Lander, Hon. Jno. F. Potter, Mrs. Davenport, and the guard of honor accompanying the remains of the deceased General, who passed through the City yesterday on their way to Massachusetts, stopped a few hours at the Fifth Avenue Hotel to refresh themselves, before proceeding on their journey.

Prof. Louis Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass.; Hon. Charles F. Hodges, from Florence, Italy; Capt. Petrie and G. Wormald, of England, and Louis M. Fequet, of Fort Hamilton, are at the Everett House.

Senator M. L. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, and Prof. Baird, of Washington; E. Biddle, and Miss Biddle, of Philadelphia; and J. H. Sturgis, and T. G. Appleton, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Chauncey Vibbard, of Albany; Hon. C. H. Van Wyck, of New-York; Hon. J. W. Edmonds, of Boston; Ex-Gov. Holley, of Connecticut; L. F. C. McCallum, Superintendent of Government Railroads; Major Lee, of the U. S. Army; T. Donner, of Boston; M. Porges, of Vienna, Austria; H. H. Harrison, and J. H. East, of Nashville, Tenn., and Joel Pinto, of Havana, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

John Guy Vassar, of Poughkeepsie; C. C. Woolworth, of Denver City; J. Lockwood and lady, from Paris; Capt. E. P. Dorr, of Buffalo; M. H. Griffith, and Mrs. Tilton and children, from Calcutta; and Major Kendrick, of West Point, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Paymaster Russell, of the United States Navy; Lieut.-Col. Turner, of the First New-York Artillery; Dr. James Law, of the United States Navy; and Geo. Innis, of Poughkeepsie, are at the Astor House.

Hon. J. M. Thompson, of Springfield, Mass., is at the Alebemarle Hotel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 24 | Sun sets.... 6 00 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 12 [illegible] | Gov. Island 1 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.... FRIDAY, March 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Malta, Burroughs, Liverpool, [illegible]; Aspinwall; Etna, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, John G. Dale.

Ship St. Louis, Berry, Glasgow, Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Barks Cienfuegos, Cole, Cienfuegos, [illegible]; Laura Russ, Gary, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters.

Brigs Mountain Eagle, Pray, Bermuda, [illegible] & Co.; Abbie P. Fenno, (Br.,) Mussells, [illegible] Son & Co.; Grace Worthington, (Br.,) Stevens, [illegible] Alexander & Son; Orvar, (Swed.,) Burman, [illegible] Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Dart, Johnson, Stamford; [illegible] Ladd, Bristol, L. Kenny; Lucy A. Orcutt, [illegible] Key West, H. Benner; Triumph, Borden, Cornwallis, [illegible] S. A. Smithers & Co.; Dolphin, (Br.,) De Leon, [illegible]mouth, Jam., and Kingston, E. F. Small; Erie, [illegible], Provincetown, master.

Sloop Caroline Peck, Peck, Stamford, master.

Arrived.

Steamer Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to [illegible] Bynner.

Ship Prince Imperial, (Fr., new,) Pritchard, [illegible]port 5 ds., in ballast to J. J. Merrian. Had heavy [illegible]. Is 808 tons burden; built at Newburyport for a French house at Havre, where she hails from, and will [illegible] load for that port.

Ship Southampton, Southwick, Liverpool Jan. 4, with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Ship Albert, (Brem.,) Klamp, Bremen 40 ds., in ballast to Leopold Huffer. Has had strong westerly gales from lon. 40; was off the Hook Feb. 24, and blown off.

Ship Compromise, Caulkins, Liverpool Jan. 3, with mdse. to Zerega & Co.

Bark G. R. W. Dodge, (of Bluehill,) Jarvis, Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 19, with sugar, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters. Sld. in co. with bark Arabella and brig St. Peter, for New-York. No date, lat. 27, lon. 79 30, experienced a heavy gale from N. W., which lasted 3 ds.; in lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible] passed large quantities of a wrecked vessel; encountered a heavy gale from W. N. W., in lat. 36, lon. 75.

Bark Joseph Fish, (Br., of Cardiff,) Burnett, [illegible], 16 ds., with sugar to master. Has had strong N. W. gales from Hatteras.

Brig Baltic, (of Camden,) Hooper, Sagua Feb. 16, with sugar to Metcalf & Duncan. Had heavy weather.

BELOW—Two brigs.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Sailed.

March 6—Steamship Congress, (Belg.,) London. Ships Osborn Howes, Shanghai; John Bright, Liverpool; Somerset, Sombrero. Barks Silas Brewer, Cardenas; Hannibal, Philadelphia; John Fyfe, Glasgow; Mayflower, Barbados; H. Buck, Matanzas; Maraval, Barbados; Union, (Brem.,) Plymouth; Leader, (Brem.,) Bremen; [illegible] Atlantic, (Norw.,) do.; Vesta, (Norw.,) Cork; [illegible] Lorentzen, (Dan.,) Rotterdam; Arromanche, (Br.,) [illegible]. Brigs William & Mary, Cuba; Minnie Gordon, (Br.,) Havana. Schrs. Almona, do.; Sarah Maria, [illegible]; Mary Helen, (Br.,) Bermuda; Tigris, (Br.,) [illegible]; Salvadore, (Port., 3-masted,) Western Islands.

March 7—U. S. steam transport Elm City, for Fortress Monroe.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Utah, arrived yesterday from San Juan, [illegible], while lying at Pier No. 29, East River, last night, was cut through by the ice, and sunk.

The Hamburg steamship Borussia is now on the Great Balance Dock for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Victoria—ship, hence for London, Feb. 6, lat. 46, lon. [illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 19, bark Edmund Dwight, for New-York next day; brig Golden Lead, for Philadelphia next day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

Among the leading attractions of To-Morrow Morning's Edition of this
MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER
may be enumerated the following interesting and striking features:

SUNDAY TABLE TALK—
Old Time Tavern Life—A Genial Reminiscence.
From the Capital.—Letter from Orpheus C. Kerr, of the Mackerel Brigade.
The Bright Side. A Poem.
British Bounce. By a Despiser of Addlepates.
THE DISBANDED VOLUNTEER.
The News Embargo and Rumors Afloat, &c., &c.
EDITORIAL MELANGE.
How's Fanny?—A Cruel Hoax—Selling a Bachelor.
Two Sides to the Story—Cowhiding Exploit.
An Excitement in Cincinnati—A Female Rebel the Cause.
A Terrible Doom—Killed by a Dog.
Dastardly Outrage.
SPORTING NEWS.
Proposed Revival of the Turf in New-York.
Billiard Match for the Championship.
CITY NEWS OF SATURDAY NIGHT.
Police Headquarters.
Reports of Meetings, &c., &c.
MILITARY MATTERS.
What is the Minie Ball?
Improving the City Armory.
Without Drill-Rooms.
The Recruit Squad.
Preparing for an Advance.
False Reports.
To Military Men—Boy Lost.
Gratuity to an Artillerist.
Newspapers and Amusements in the Army.
Families of Volunteers Relieved.
ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.
Highly Important and Interesting Letters from Cairo, Ill.; Camp Perry, near Savannah; Sandy Point, Md.; Fortress Monroe; Hunter's Chapel, Va.; Camp Classen, Newport's News, Va.; Winchester Heights, Va., (from a Scout on the Trail;) Plattsburgh Barracks, Lake Champlain; Old Point Comfort, Va.; Camp Cogswell, Camp Tennally, Camp Tennally Town, Camp Newtown, &c., &c., &c., &c.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The Unsafe-Building Act.
Repeal of the Foreign Insurance Tax.
One of the Old Boys in California.
Our Fire Department at Fortress Monroe.
Fire Matters in the Common Council.
Contesting the Late Election.
The Union Roll.
Who was Entitled to Vote.
&c., &c., &c.
TALES, ROMANCES, POETRY, &c.
The Solitary Toper. By George Exbury.
The Clown in California. By W. O. Eaton.
Carrying Dispatches. By an Old Canadian.
Imogen; Or, The Marble Heart. Another installment of this splendid story, by Pierce Egan.
The Battle of Fontenoy. By Thomas Davis.
I've Been Thinking. By Noble Macdonald.
L'Infidele. By Alice Kenthrooke.
SELECTED MISCELLANY. OMNIBUS. BALLS AND SOIREES. THE COURTS. LATEST FINANCIAL NEWS. LATEST SHIP NEWS. MARKET REPORTS OF SATURDAY, &c., &c., &c.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow will also contain the latest intelligence by lightning and steam up to Four O'Clock on Sunday Morning.

THIS GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER, which contains the latest news telegraphed to the Associated Press, beside its special telegraphic correspondence, and which has a larger circulation by some thousands than all the other Sunday papers combined, affords the best medium for advertisements published on that day.

Office No. 113 Fulton-st.

THE HUMORS OF THE WAR.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER
OF
TO-MORROW.

will contain a mirth-provoking letter from the Mackerel Brigade at Washington, by Orpheus C. Kerr, and a sarcastic communication from the Disbanded Volunteer on matters and things at the Seat of Government.

REMOVAL OF MYERS' NEW-YORK
"MOURNING STORE,"
TO NO. 623 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Bleecker,
Next to Maillard's.
M. & A. MYERS & CO.

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL HOLD A *Matineé Conversationale* at Dodworth's Hall, No. [illegible] Broadway, on SUNDAY, March 9, at 10½ A. M., on the subject of *Spiritualism*, in which she will reply to and expound questions from the audience. Sceptics invited. At 7½ P. M. she will discourse on *The Temple of the* [illegible]

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. E. Thomson, D. D., editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, and at 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. Foster. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The public cordially invited. Short addresses. Direct route, through Broadway to Worth-st., thence to Five Points.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH—IN NORFOLK-st., between Grand and Broome sts.—Rev. Mr. Pendleton, of the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½, and Rev. Chas. D. Shaw in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

WHITWORTH RIFLES.—JUST RECEIVED, an invoice of 50 of these celebrated rifled muskets with bayonets complete, for sale, the lot only; also, 15,000 cartridges.
CHAS. H. VOORHEES,
No. 23 Cedar-st., up stairs.

ARTICLES FOR TRAVELERS.—TRUNKS, Bags, Hat and Dress Boxes, elegant Paris made ladies' Traveling and Shopping Bags, &c., &c. [illegible] CATTNACH, Manufacturer and Importer, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner Wall-st., and No. 199 Broadway, near [illegible]